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CEMA BODY REVIEWS 1981 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

PM141007 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, May 82 signed to press 3 May p 19

[CEMA Secretariat Economic Information Section survey: "CEMA Activity in 1981"]

[Text] The tasks set by the fraternal parties' congresses during 1979-1981 on further raising the peoples' material and cultural living standard on the basis of the comprehensive intensification of social production, accelerating scientific and technical progress, deepening cooperation and developing socialist economic integration are being consistently implemented in real deeds.

In comparison with 1980, national income in 1981 increased by 3.2 percent in Bulgaria (these and further statistics are preliminary), by 2 percent in Hungary, by 5 percent in the GDR, by 10.5 percent in Cuba (gross social product), by 7.2 percent in Mongolia, by 2.1 percent in Romania and by 3.2 percent in the USSR. The CSSR's national income somewhat exceeded last year's level.

Poland's economic situation was affected, as is well known, by the striving of the forces of imperialism and internal counterrevolution to destroy the Polish socialist state system and cause chaos and economic crisis in the country and in this context national income fell by 13 percent. The CEMA Executive Committee's statement noted that the CEMA members resolutely reject all actions by the U.S. and other NATO countries' administrations aimed at interfering in Poland's internal affairs. They are giving, and will continue to give, comprehensive assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming the economic difficulties which have arisen, restoring a normal production process in the national economy and ensuring conditions for the country's socialist development.

On the basis of economic development, measures have been implemented to further raise the peoples' living standard and increase their prosperity. Real per capita incomes increased overall in the CEMA countries by approximately 3 percent. Some 2.8 million apartments have been built which has enabled many working people in the socialist countries to improve their housing conditions.

Joint Efforts

The July 1981 council session approved the "Report on the Results of Coordinating the CEMA Members' National Economic Plans for 1981-1985," the "Coordinated Plan for Multilateral Integration Measures Among the CEMA Members for 1981-1985" and the "Report on Further Improving Scientific and Technical Cooperation in the Direction of the Accelerated Creation and Introduction into Production of Advanced Techniques, Equipment and New Materials."

In contrast to previous plans, the new coordinated plan has an extra section which envisages the normative-technical (standardization) backup for those measures falling within all the remaining sections. The plan also reflected the participation of the International Investment Bank in providing credits for certain measures included in this document.

The new plan's main section is devoted to the joint construction of projects and extra capacities in the raw materials, fuel and energy sectors. These include the Khmelnitskaya AES on the USSR's territory, the construction and operation of the Khmelnitskaya AES-Rzeszow (Poland) power line and the construction of an animal-feed yeast production plant in the city of Mozyr (USSR). The plan reflects multilateral integration measures aimed at accelerating the economic development of Vietnam, Cuba and Mongolia. These include the establishment of nickel-producing capacities, geological exploration, the industrial processing capacities, geological exploration, the industrial processing of citrus fruits, the development of sugar production in Cuba, the opening up of virgin lands in Mongolia and so forth.

About 3,000 scientific and technical organizations are taking part in the CEMA members' multilateral scientific and technical cooperation. Up to 1,200 themes were pursued by joint efforts in 1981. Each year the number of completed pieces of work has risen to 2,000, some 200-300 new or improved designs of machinery, instruments and equipment are developed each year, 100-150 production processes are devised or improved and 100-200 new types of materials and preparations are developed.

Special attention was paid to examining specific measures for developing and organizing the specialized production and coproduction of industrial robots based on standardized units and components, questions of developing and making broad use of microprocessor equipment in the national economy, resolving fuel and energy problems, cooperation in the sphere of environmental protection and improvement and the rational use of natural resources.

In the power industry sphere there was an examination of the parallel functioning of the integrated power systems and the USSR integral power system. The construction and commissioning of the 750 kilovolt Vinnitsa-West Ukraine (USSR)-Albertirsa (Hungary) power line created the conditions for the parallel functioning of the integrated power systems and the USSR integral power system. The rated capacity of these associations was of the order of 300,000 megawatts of which approximately 140,000 megawatts are coordinated by the central dispatcher administration of the socialist countries' grid system.

In addition to the development of the CEMA members' power base, considerable attention has been paid to studying and introducing methods for the more efficient and economical use of fuel and energy and the fuller introduction into the fuel and energy balance of local fuel resources and hydroelectric power.

Cooperation has developed vigorously in the sphere of the peaceful use of atomic energy. In 1981, the total capacity of the CEMA members' AES's reached 20,000 megawatts.

The period of validity of the treaty on the multilateral specialization of production of nuclear industry instruments and installations has been extended to 1981-1985 within the framework of the Interatominstrument International Economic Association. On average, items manufactured on a specialization basis will make up 45 percent of the total deliveries in the current 5-year period. Positive results have also been achieved in the sphere of international production sharing and specialization in isotopes. The volume of deliveries of specialized isotope output totalled R2.5 million and made up 41 percent of total deliveries.

An agreement has been signed on scientific and technical cooperation on problems of oil and gas geology and geophysics.

The activity of the international geological expedition to Mongolia continued. In 1976-1981 the expedition discovered and assessed over 50 wolfram, molybdenum, polymetal and fluorite ore shows.

In the ferrous metallurgy sphere, technical and organizational questions continued to be tackled in connection with the construction by the countries concerned by the USSR's Krivoy Rog mining and enrichment combine which will carry out the extraction and enrichment of oxidized ferrous quartzites.

A number of resolutions have been adopted on organizing cooperation in meeting the CEMA members' national economic requirements for certain types of ferrous metallurgy output, particularly drills and casings for geological exploration, and certain types of metal products for the bearings industry.

In nonferrous metallurgy, cooperation continued on improving existing and creating new highly efficient processing techniques for copper raw materials taking into account its comprehensive utilization and environmental protection.

The most rational technical solutions were determined in the comprehensive conversion of certain types of nonbauxite raw materials into aluminum and the specialized production of semifinished materials for the radio engineering and electronics industry was organized.

Great attention has been paid to providing nonferrous metallurgy with highly productive equipment, to automating production processes and other questions.

In the chemical industry sphere, positive results were achieved in implementing the general agreement, and also bilateral agreements concluded so as to amplify it, on production sharing and specialization in energy-intensive and less energy-intensive chemical output and on the construction by joint efforts of the Ust-Ilimsk pulp plant.

Important Avenues of Cooperation

In the agriculture sphere cooperation continued in strain-testing, selection and seed cultivation. Production specialization and reciprocal deliveries of seeds and planting material have increased noticeably. Proposals have been formulated for cooperation in reducing losses and improving quality of grain at all stages in its treatment, drying and storage as well as on making broader use of advanced experience and progressive techniques in cultivating grain and pulse crops with the aim of increasing yields.

The results of scientific and technical cooperation in the agricultural sphere for 1976-1980 were summarized. During this period, 419 pieces of scientific work were completed which resulted in proposals to be introduced into the agricultural production of the countries concerned.

Measures were prepared for cooperation in the comprehensive solution of problems of raising the quality of food products. They cover exchanging advanced experience in the sphere of improving the food production process, increasing the food value of existing high-quality food products and creating new types of such products, developing and organizing the specialized production of systems of machinery and equipment for the rational processing of raw materials for food, means for automating the quality testing of raw materials and finished products and progressive packing and wrapping materials as well as the comprehensive development of refrigeration facilities.

Proposals have been prepared on the joint development, creation and organization of production sharing and specialization based on standardized units and components of modern systems of machinery and equipment for the comprehensive processing of meat, milk, oil-bearing seeds, sugar beet, fruit and vegetables.

In machine building, specific measures have been drawn up for devising and organizing specialization and coproduction in the sphere of progressive machinery and equipment. The implementation of the programs of scientific and technical research and planning and design work envisaged by agreements concluded under the long-term targeted cooperation programs' measures has begun.

In the transport sphere, agreements have been signed on ensuring the shipment of particularly heavy and bulky nuclear power industry equipment on international routes and on setting up a flexible and efficient system for directing the movement of freight and handling of cargo-carrying capacities on the Danube, and a general agreement on cooperation in building a long-haul and medium-haul aircraft repair plant on the USSR's territory, has also been signed.

Great attention was paid to implementation the long-term targeted cooperation program measures aimed at increasing the traffic-handling capacity of international lines and border transit railroads and at improving the sea and river transport process.

Cooperation in the sea and road transport spheres was directed toward creating conditions for increasing the saving of fuels and lubricants.

In the material and technical supply sphere, an agreement has been signed on cooperation in reducing fuel wastage during storage and transportation which will make it possible to make more efficient use of petroleum products, improve the collection and reprocessing of spent oils, reduce the loss of calorific content of coal during storage at dumps and cut solid fuel losses during loading, unloading and shipment. Proposals were formulated on developing the production of nonmetallic pipes and replacing steel pipes with these.

Work continued in the sphere of consumer goods production. A number of agreements were signed including agreements on scientific and technical cooperation in creating high-quality man-made furs and on cooperation in expanding production and swapping ranges of selected types of furniture. Proposals were formulated on cooperation in the use of waste textiles, particularly those containing chemical fibers.

Within the framework of the system of normative documentation on CEMA activity in the sphere of standardization, metrology and industrial product quality, six organizational and methodological documents were approved which define the procedure for formulating CEMA standards and work programs which establish the rules for the creation, expounding, official presentation, verification, reviewing, amending and revoking of CEMA standards. Some 580 CEMA standards have been approved on comprehensive themes of the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan.

In the statistical sphere, the latest international compilation of the main value indicators for the development of the CEMA members' and SFRY economies was completed. An analysis was prepared of the process of the convergence and equalling out of economic development levels during 1971-1980.

Foreign Trade and International Ties

In 1981 the CEMA members' foreign trade turnover totalled R245.3 billion of which reciprocal commodity turnover totalled R134 Billion or 54.2 percent of total trade.

There was a further improvement of international currency, financial and credit relations. The total volume of the transactions of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation [IBEC] totalled 208.4 billion transfer rubles of which the sum of bank members' reciprocal accounts transacted through the IBEC totalled 140.2 billion transfer roubles of exchange or 114.1 percent of the 1980 sum.

In 1981, the International Investment Bank agreed to provide credit for seven projects amounting to 227 million transfer rubles.

The CEMA members are continuing to cooperate with other socialist countries as well as with developing states and developed capitalist countries.

Under an agreement between CEMA and the SFRY Government Yugoslavia took an active part in the work of the council's organs. The SFRY participates in many agreements on multilateral production sharing and specialization and scientific and technical cooperation including agreements connected with the implementation of long-term targeted cooperation programs. Its cooperation within CEMA covers 23 fields.

Economic, scientific and technical cooperation is developing successfully between the CEMA countries and Finland. In 1981, nine economic, scientific and technical cooperation agreements were signed between competent organs, organizations and firms of the CEMA members and Finland. Trade between the CEMA members and Finland totalled R5.4 billion in 1981 and increased by 25.5 percent against 1980.

Last year the CEMA members assisted 92 developing countries including 28 Asian countries, 43 African countries and 21 Latin American countries. Some 137 projects were built in the developing countries with CEMA members' technical assistance last year. The total of projects constructed has reached 3,294. The CEMA students grant fund, at whose expanse about 3,500 developing countries' citizens are studying at higher and secondary specialized academic institutions, is functioning successfully.

Cooperation agreements are being implemented between CEMA and Iraq and CEMA and Mexico.

In 1981 CEMA made regular contacts in various forms with over 60 international economic, scientific and technical organizations.

CEMA's activity and the mechanism of its operation are continuing to improve. Much positive experience has been built up on the coordinated solution of vital economic tasks. The utilization of this experience in the process of deepening socialist economic integration is an increasingly powerful factor for the fraternal socialist countries' comprehensive progress.

KULIKOV ARTICLE ON WARSAW PACT JUBILEE

PM171601 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States joint armed forces: "Guarding Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] This year sees the 27th anniversary of the defensive military-political alliance of the European socialist communist country embodied in the Warsaw Pact Organization. All these years it has been reliably serving the interests of peace and the peoples' security.

The creation of the Warsaw Pact Organization was an enforced countermeasure by the European socialist states in response to imperialism's aggressive aspirations. The smoke of World War II battles had not yet had time to disperse before international imperialism, frightened by the growth of socialism's forces and by the unprecedented scope of the workers and national liberation movement, began accelerating militarist preparations, knocking together aggressive blocs and creating a network of military bases near the borders of the Soviet Union and other countries which had embarked on the path of a new life.

The mightiest aggressive military-political grouping in the history of imperialism, the North Atlantic bloc, was created in April 1949. It was spearheaded against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The aggressive SEATO and CENTO blocs were created later. Then NATO embraced the FRG, whose ruling circles at the time made it their aim to "replay" the results of World War II. This imported a still more aggressive thrust to the North Atlantic bloc.

The Soviet Union and the other European socialist states were forced to take countermeasures to ensure their security. After comprehensively evaluating the situation which had taken shape, which was fraught with serious consequences for the peoples' security, they reached the unanimous opinion that it was necessary to create a defensive alliance.

On 14 May 1955 the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty was signed in Warsaw. Lenin's ideas of the collective defense of socialism were embodied in this military-political alliance of the fraternal countries, which has gone down in history as the Warsaw Pact. "...Standing against the vast front of imperialist powers," V.I. Lenin wrote, "we who are struggling against imperialism represent an alliance demanding close military cohesion.... We say that unity of military forces is essential and deviation from this unity is inadmissible."

The Warsaw Pact embodied Lenin's ideas of proletarian internationalism and the unity and close fraternal alliance of peoples which have embarked on the path of socialism. Its creation was dictated by life itself, by the course of historical development. How beneficial the measures taken by the allied socialist states have proved is evidenced by the fact that peace has now been preserved for 37 years in a Europe which has been the arena of two world wars.

The strength and inviolability of the defensive Warsaw Pact Organization are determined by the fact that it has strong sociopolitical, economic, ideological and military-political bases.

The homegeneity of the fraternal socialist countries' social and state system constitutes the sociopolitical basis of their unbreakable combat alliance. Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the fraternal communist and workers parties pursue a concerted policy in the international arena and implement a concerted strategy and tactics in the matter of defending the socialist community. The socialist countries' relationships are increasingly characterized by constantly growing political, economic and cultural ties, by an active exchange of experience and knowledge and by close cooperation in all spheres of social life. The unity of class interests and aims gives rise to a single will: to build socialism together and to defend it together.

Socialist public ownership of the means of production is the economic basis of the Warsaw Pact. On an international plane it is the material basis of the relations of mutual trust, friendship and mutual assistance among the socialist countries. All the Warsaw Pact countries are members of CEMA. Socialist economic integration is being implemented on the basis of mutual advantage and socialist internationalism. It is increasing socialism's strength and creating optimum conditions for the further division of labor and for equalizing the levels of the fraternal countries' economic and cultural development. The advantages of the socialist economic system and the principles and methods of socialist economic cooperation permit the collective strengthening of the combat alliance's defense capability.

Marxism-Leninism constitutes the ideological basis of the socialist countries' unity. The ideology of Marxism-Leninism enables the national detachments of the working class and all working people of the socialist states to be profoundly aware of the importance of their class cohesion. They are united by a common aim -- the building of a new society -- and by the common interests of defending their revolutionary gains and national independence from the encroachments of aggressive forces. Marxism-Leninism enables the socialist countries' peoples to be imbued with profound understanding of the objective need for the joint armed defense of socialism.

The combat alliance of the socialist countries' fraternal peoples and armies has a single military-political basis. It is necessary to counter imperialism's united front, which possesses nuclear missiles and other sophisticated types of weapons, with the socialist countries' collective defense. The socialist countries proceed from the premise that at the modern stage the strengthening of the Warsaw Pact and the development and improvement of political and military cooperation continue to remain one of the fraternal peoples' chief tasks.

"...The socialist countries' military-political defensive alliance faithfully serves peace," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev declared at the 26th CPSU Congress. "It has at its disposal all it needs to reliably defend the peoples' socialist gains. And we will do everything to ensure that this is so in the future!"

Throughout its 27 years the Warsaw Pact Organization has invariably been the initiator of ensuring the peoples' security, easing international tension and strengthening peace in Europe and throughout the world.

The peace-loving foreign policy initiatives advanced by the Warsaw Pact countries in past years have been the basis of the decisions of major international forums and been reflected in a number of important interstate acts.

Problems of ensuring European security as a very important condition of international peace have constantly been and are at the center of the allied countries' attention.

The majority of the conferences of the Warsaw Pact states' Political Consultative Committee have been devoted to guarding the socialist community against the imperialist danger and to elaborating and concretizing a program for strengthening peace in Europe. An important result of the fraternal countries' concerted foreign policy was the conclusion of treaties with the FRG by the USSR, Poland, the GDR and the CSSR, which confirmed the inviolability of the European borders which had taken shape as a result of World War II.

It would, however, be unforgivable to forget that it is precisely on the European Continent that the chief military grouping of the aggressive NATO bloc is situated. Here aggressive imperialist forces have repeatedly committed hostile acts against the socialist states. The events in Poland attest that our enemies would like to weaken the fraternal family of socialism and wrest People's Poland from it. But they will never succeed in this.

Recently, as the CPSU Central Committee greetings measage to the participants in the all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries points out, the international situation has been appreciably exacerbated through the fault of imperialism's aggressive circles. The United States and the NATO military bloc are seeking to change the present equilibrium of forces in their favor and to achieve military superiority over the USSR and its allies. The United States has adopted a policy of a large-scale, total arms race, which harbors a serious new threat to peace and the people's security. More and more new increasingly sophisticated types of mass-destruction weapons are being developed. Imperialism is imposing on mankind a new, still more dangerous and costly round in the material preparation for war. Mankind is threatened with war on land and from space, which aggressive U.S. forces also wish to turn into an arena of the lethal arms race. Mankind is threatened with the neutron bomb and with barbarous types of chemical weapons.

Great danger lurks in the plans to deploy new American medium-range missiles in West Europe -- a nuclear first strike potential, concentrating nuclear weapons in the center of the European Continent, where there are already enough lethal devices for mutual destruction many times over, amounts to truly criminal playing with fire near a nuclear magazine.

In short, the planet is uneasy.

Delivering the speech at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev called the problem of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe the key question in averting the growing threat of world nuclear missile war. If the governments of the United States and its NATO allies, flouting the people's will for peace, do implement their plan to deploy in Europe hundreds of new American missiles capable of hitting targets on USSR territory, then, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out, a different strategic situation would take shape in the world. "A real additional threat to our country and its allies would arise on the part of the United States," he declared. "This would force us to take countermeasures which would put the other side in an analogous position, including the United States directly and its territory. This must not be forgotten."

Thanks to the constant concern of the communist and workers parties and of the governments of the allied countries the Warsaw Pact states' joint armed forces are fully equal to present-day demands, have attained a high level of combat readiness and are able to guarantee the fraternal people's peaceful labor.

The joint maneuvers and exercises which are carried out in accordance with the plans of the joint command are testimony to the socialist community armies' constant readiness for the armed defense of socialism's gains and to the servicemen's willingness to do their patriotic and international duty.

The Bratstvo po Oruzhiyu [Brotherhood in Arms], Shchit [Shield], Soyuz [Alliance] and Druzhba [Friendship] exercises, as well as the tactical operational, tactical and specialized tactical exercises held in recent years were in particular a fine school of field, aerial and naval training for troops and fleets. Diverse tasks relating to the collective defense of socialism's gains were solved in these exercises.

The recent joint exercises of a number of allied armies on the territory of the CSSR, Poland and Hungary reaffirmed the high level of proficiency and cohesion of the personnel of subunits and units and their ability to function correctly and to remain well oriented in a complex tactical situation. Commanders and staffs demonstrated skillful management of subunits. Reliable coordination was established in the course of the exercises.

Joint maneuvers and exercises by fraternal armies and fleets are a powerful factor in the increase in the combat skills of joint armed forces servicemen. They invariably become a graphic demonstration of the allied armies' steadily increasing combat fraternity, of internationalist solidarity and of the friendship and comradeship among the troops. Friendly meetings between representatives of the fraternal armies and the local population and exchanges of military delegations have now become traditional.

In his report at the sixth all-army conference of primary party organization secretaries, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, dwelling on questions relating to cooperation between the Soviet Armed Forces and the fraternal socialist states' armies, pointed out that such cooperation is imbued with the spirit of internalism and founded on the principles of equality, mutual respect and sovereignty and includes increasingly closely coordinating plans for developing the allied countries' armed forces, consistently implementing a joint military-technical policy and agreed operational and other measures, and exchanging experiences of training and educating servicemen. The same purpose is served by the increasingly fruitful cooperation between political organizers and party organizations.

The servicemen of the Warsaw Pact countries' internationalist armies see the socialist community's strength and indestructibility as lying in the invincibility of Marxist-Leninist teaching, the fraternal parties' leadership and the close unity and cohesion of its peoples and armies. They know that those who are true to Lenin's internationalist ideals are invincible.

To defend peace is to defend the most important, the supreme right of every person and of all mankind -- the right to live. This stupendous and historic task is being solved by the combined efforts of all the world's peace-loving forces. The collective efforts of the socialist community countries are also geared toward this.

At the contemporary stage the joint armed forces are able to counter any aggression. To remember the lessons of history, be on the alert, never forget imperialism's aggressive nature and underpin peace moves by raising their level of combat readiness and constantly improving their moral-political, combat and psychological qualities -- these have always been and continue to be firm imperatives for all Warsaw Pact member states' joint armed forces personnel.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS, ANSWERS'

LD141750 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 14 May 82

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program, presented by Valeriy Kosovan, all-union radio foreign-political commentator, with Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist]

Reagan Speech

[Excerpts] [Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, is taking part in today's broadcast, and it is to him that I address the first question. Oleg Nikolayevich, many of our listeners are asking us to dwell in more detail on the latest speech by U.S. President Reagan to the graduates of Eureka College in the state of Illinois, from which the President graduated in 1932. The White House is trying to present this speech as a fundamental one, formulating new principles in the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union -- that is, it defined the American stance on matters concerning the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. Oleg Nikolayevich, what can you say on this?

[Anichkin] Before giving an answer to your question, Valeriy Ivanovich, I think we must establish what guided the American President in his selection of the time for his speech. This is of no little significance for understanding the nature of the speech, its proposal, the motives behind them, and so forth. The point is that at the beginning of June, President Reagan is leaving for his first trip to West Europe in the capacity of head of the American state. He will be taking part in the Versailles meeting of heads of seven capitalist states -- the United States, Britain, France, the FRG, Italy, Canada and Japan. Then he will take part in a NATO Council session at the level of heads of government and state.

The White House understands that quite a mixed welcome awaits it in West Europe. How the American President will be received on the official level is one thing, but how the American representatives will be greeted by ordinary people is quite another. It is already known that the American guest will be greeted with mass protest demonstrations against the arms race in all the capitals he visits. The antiwar movement in West Europe, as you know, has acquired an unprecedented scale. It has also spread to the United States, and it clearly perplexes the White House. It has not yet been able to brush it aside.

As can be seen, it was in connection with this that the need arose to react somehow to the predominant mood of the masses both in the United States and in West Europe. This is what the American CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR says, for example, and I quote: One of the tasks which the President has apparently set himself is to try to defuse the antiwar movement in the United States. As is shown by the latest public opinion polls, the paper continues, the overwhelming majority of Americans support the idea of freezing nuclear weapons. They consider that Reagan has not done enough to limit the growth in such arsenals. Here is another commentary, by an observer of the NBC television company. He simply states, and again I quote: Reagan would not like to set off for a meeting with his West European partners with the reputation of being a war-monger. That's the background, if you like.

[Kosovan] Fine, Oleg Nikolayevich, but what can be said essentially about the speech by the President of the United States?

[Anichkin] I would notionally divide the President's speech -- which was indeed given noisy advance publicity -- into two parts. The first consists of an attempt, so to speak, to formulate new principles, foundations for relations with the Soviet Union. He said so himself -- and this is again a quote: To define a framework within which stable and healthy relations can exist. He even expressed the hope that the United States would succeed in building more constructive relations with the Soviet Union.

The second part of this speech contains a new approach, if one can say that, by the American administration to the problem of the limitation and reduction of strategic arms.

[Kosovan] Excuse me, Oleg Nikolayevich, what can be said concerning the first part of the speech, which you just mentioned?

[Anichkin] This division, as I have already said, is quite notional, and I would like to make the reservation that my remarks are of a preliminary nature. It seems to me that the President's speech contains no new elements in comparison with what he has already said before. Now everything has been summed up. The speech contains a lot of arrogant, or aggressive, rhetoric, and as before he accuses anyone but the United States of intensifying international tension. And of course he hurls accusations at the Soviet Union. In my view this is either a misunderstanding of the Soviet Union's policy or an attempt to put the blame on someone else.

Reagan, as you probably know, likes to use aphoristic phrases. It is claimed that he even has an aide, or, as they say, a speech writer, whose job is to collect these sayings. Nor did he refrain from this tradition this time. He quoted the words of Demosthenes to the effect that a man is judged not by his words but by his deeds. The American President could apply these words to himself, too. The United States bears a big responsibility for whipping up tension in many parts of the world which it has declared regions of vital interest to it, although by what right no one knows.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, one wonders what principles the President considers should lie at the basis of relations with the Soviet Union.

[Anichkin] He enumerated several of them: military balance, economic and regional stability arms reduction and so forth. But it is not a matter of what to call one principle or approach or another, but of what meaning and content is put into these concepts, of what they are aimed at. Judging by what the U.S. President has in mind, it is hardly a matter of the American side aspiring to constructive dialogue. In this respect the following question arises: Does it not mean that this speech by Reagan is a departure from the Soviet-American document on the bases of relations between the USSR and the United States signed exactly 10 years ago? It was said, I recall of this document -- which is very important for Soviet-American relations -- that in the nuclear age no other basis for maintaining relations between them than peaceful coexistence exists. This document formulates the principle of equality of equal security, but the President makes no mention of these fundamental principles on which the relations between the two countries should be built. And this cannot but put one on guard. Of course, quite a few questions arise, the main one being: Does the President intend to implement that which was achieved over so many years and with such a lot of work?

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, it would be interesting for our listeners to know what was said in the President's speech regarding strategic arms limitation.

[Anichkin] Valeriy Ivanovich, that is the subject of a special separate discussion and in the time allotted to me in our broadcast, I do not see the possibility of dwelling on this question in detail and in depth. Nevertheless, I will say a few words on this.

To put it briefly Reagan's approach overall is not new, however much Washington might say about the novelty of its proposals. They are not new if only because approximately 5 years ago the United States was already trying to introduce strategic arms limitation for the Soviet Union alone. The President of the United States at that time was Carter. It is not clear from Reagan's speech if the United States is prepared to include in the category of strategic arms subject to reduction and limitation the American B-1 bomber, the air-to-ground cruise missiles, the Trident submarine missile system, and so forth. In a word, the President has not displayed any intention of disavowing the American program of building up its arms, including strategic arms, which was announced last fall.

In other words, it is a matter of a unilateral limitation of Soviet arms and the achievement of advantages for the American side. In this respect it is quite incomprehensible as to what guided the White House in putting forward these proposals. Surely they do not think that their proposals will prove acceptable? The Soviet Union comes out actively in favor of holding honest talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms on the basis of the principles of equality and equal security. And the White House and the American administration should be well aware of this.

[Kosovan] Oleg Nikolayevich, although our time is limited, it would be interesting to know how one might assess reaction to the American proposals.

[Anichkin] The reaction is fairly extensive and, I would say, quite varied. The administration is currently making an all-out effort to give a lot of publicity to the President's speech. They are finding supporters in West Europe, but it must be said that many politicians, including some in the United States, are expressing doubts and skepticism about the seriousness of the U.S. administration's intensions. I will cite a few statements as examples. Senator Gary Hart, a Democrat, said, and I quote: I was disappointed with Reagan's proposals. He said nothing about the United States intending to limit its own nuclear potential, and alas, he did not call for a curbing of the strategic arms race which our country is pursuing. On the contrary, as far as one can understand from the President's statement, the United States intends to continue to create virtually all types of strategic arms. And this is what TIME magazine states: Reagan's proposal is slanted so much in favor of the United States that its sincerity is in question. Similar statement have been made by Muskie, the former secretary of state, Senator Kennedy and other prominent American politicians. It seems to me that such statements contain an adequate appraisal of the speech by the U.S. President.

[Kosovan] Thank you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

Reorganization in PRC

[Kosovan] Our program is receiving a considerable number of letters with questions about China. To all appearances, many listeners are interested in the reasons for the large-scale reorganization in government institutions in progress there. This question is asked by, among others, (Olga Ivanovna Gromova) of Sverdlovsk, (Nikolay Sergeyevich Kuznetsov) of Rostov, Vladimir Georgiyevich Mantsevich) of Minsk, and a number of other comrades.

Esteemed comrades, there was talk of such a reorganization in China about 2 years ago. This was after the Fifth CPC Central Committee plenum, held at the end of February 1980. It was at this plenum that four highly-placed personages who had been promoted due to their close association with the period of the so-called Cultural Revolution, the notorious gang of four, were expelled from the Chinese leadership. They were put on trial in Beijing, as you know, 18 months ago. In the opinion of international observers, the Deng Xiaoping group strengthened its position in the Beijing leadership at the fifth CPC Central Committee plenum. It was Deng's supporters who took over the posts from which these latest four odious officials were removed.

After this, a broad campaign was waged by Beijing propaganda, based on the slogan: Struggle against bureaucratism! This was soom augmented by another slogan: Struggle for younger cadres! Deng Xiaoping is considered to have been the author of this ploy. He it was, in recently months, who insistently demanded the initiation of a mass movement for what Beijing calls the settlement of the cadre problem. Deng justified his demands by the need for a transfusion of new blood into the vital organism of the party and state. Reports even appeared in the foreign press to the effect that Deng Xiaoping himself intends to retire into the background, giving way to younger leaders.

And about 2 months ago, there began in China a wide reorganization of government institutions which, in Deng Xiaoping's words, amounts to a new revolution.

Thus, in early May in Beijing, it was officially announced that of 13 Chinese deputy premiers, deputies of Zhao Ziyang, only 2 will keep their posts -- namely, Wang Li and Yao Yili'. They are both members of Deng Xiaoping's team, as is the head of the Chinese Government himself. Other former deputy premiers stayed in their departmental posts -- they were also ministers; these include Huang Hua, the foreign minister, and Lin Biao, the defense minister. They also became members of the State Council, as did most of the former deputies of Zhao Ziyang. This means that they have all retained a high rank in the Beijing administrative hierarchy.

It could be said that in this reshuffle there has hardly been any change in the sum total of leading political figures in China. So what is the point of such a reorganization? An answer to this question, though probably not the full answer, is provided by certain statements by foreign observers in Beijing, in particular by Western journalists representing various information services. In the opinion of AFP, for instance, the campaign in progress in China is becoming a real purge, primarily at local level. And those slogans about the struggle against bureaucratism and making the cadres younger are no more than a form of camouflage. In this connection, foreign journalists in Beijing point out that the vast majority of those liable to be purged are people who are far from elderly, but rather middle-aged. Most of them achieved prominence during the Cultural Revolution, and there are about 20 million of them in China. They represent a tremendous force. After all, this category of cadre workers has in its hands many important posts in ministries and departments. But they have particularly strong influence at the provincial and lower level, where they have been able to strengthen their positions in recent years.

The Beijing press itself is not being forced to state more and more openly that it is against them that the latest political, and not purely administrative, campaign is directed. According to the paper RENMIN RIBAO, during the reorganization, three categories of people should be excluded from management organs at various levels. Who are these? First, those who supported the gang of four and who, thanks to this, came to power during the period of the Cultural Revolution; second, those who during this political campaign initiated by Mao Zedong in 1966 were guilty of criminal acts; and finally, all opponents of the rightwing opportunistic course which is being pursued in domestic and foreign policy by the Deng Xiaoping faction in the Beijing leadership. And the vast majority of these, again, are the same people who came to prominence in the Cultural Revolution.

It is obvious that Deng Xiaoping and his supporters are behind this latest political campaign, but they are trying to pass it off as a type of a reform in the cadre problem. Obviously they needed this camouflage. After all, it is a matter of the personal fate of millions of people, inasmuch as the Deng Xiaoping group reckons in the course of this reorganization on suppressing opposition at local level.

However, their opponents do not intend to give in without a fight. This is shown by a forced admission in the Beijing press. It writes, though guardedly, of resistance to the reorganization of the state and party apparatus in the provinces. The campaign for the mass purge of cadres will inevitably lead to a worsening of the continuing struggle between various groups in the ruling clique both in Beijing and at local level. And this leads to the danger of increasing internal tensions in the country, which has not known stability and calm for many years.

El Salvador Developments

[Kosovan] Our listener (Ivan Sergeyevich Markin) of Perm wants to know how the situation in El Salvador is developing. Unfortunately, (Ivan Sergeyevich), the situation is such that neither a peaceful settlement nor democratic transformations are to be expected in the near future. New battles in the civil war and increased repression of the civil population appear to lie ahead.

The election plot arranged by the United States has now ended. It did not bring Washington the desired results, but it bodes no good for the Salvadorans either.

The United States, as is known, organized the election not because it was dissatisfied with the Christain Democrat, Duarte, as president of the junta. He gave satisfaction, but he had to be given the appearance of being elected by the people, so that he could then be helped with America's might. But, as a result of the election, it was just those whom Washington wanted to keep out of sight, the pro-fascist groups, who came into the foreground. The Christian Democrats obtained 3 ministerial posts in a list of 14, and the post of third vice president. True, the provisional president, Magana, does not have the reputation of being a psychopathic murderer, like D'Aubuisson, the present Chairman of the Constitutional Assembly. However, the proposals for talks put forward by the patriots are rejected by both of them in complete unamimity, and both are ready for an expansion of military operations. Also, the United States seems to have forgotten what sort of man is D'Aubuisson, though at one time they would not even let him onto their porch, as they say. Now they are helping this pariah among the new rulers of El Salvador to crush the rebel movement.

Two thousand government troops are completing training in American military colleges. More tens of millions of dollars are being poured into the Salvadoran treasury. More batches of weapons are being sent to El Salvador. This is one aspect of the matter. But there is also another. The patriots are beginning an advance, and however the American instructors praise their Salvadoran pupils, military victory is as far from them as the stars in the sky. D'Aubuisson and company cannot expect any more sympathy from international public opinion than Duarte had, and this means that the difficulties for the United States in its Central American policy can only increase.

So the armed struggle in El Salvador continues. So does the peaceful, but more and more acute, struggle of those outside El Salvador who are demanding an end to the bloodshed and urging that the people of that country should be responsible for their own fate.

U.S. Arms Exports

[Kosovan] Our regular listener (Aleksandr Kyuprin) from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Moscow Oblast, asks: Which country is at present the biggest arms exporter? It must be said that the world arms market is the biggest business in the world. In 1980 alone approximately $120 billion worth of arms were sold. As the American TIME magazine once said, the volume of trade in instruments of death is now approximately equal to the volume of the world trade in foodstuffs. The United States remains the biggest trader in arms. In that same year of 1980, Washington concluded deals with 72 countries to deliver various weapons systems. Young developing states enjoy the special attention of Washington: The United States accounts for two-thirds of the arms exports to these countries. I will again quote the data for 1980. Then the Americans supplied over $18 billion worth of combat equipment to developing states. To this must be added the contracts signed, worth $41 billion.

Undoubtedly the death merchants' business brings them fabulous profits, but the political aspects of this problem are more important. Staking on the militarization of developing states is a component part of the policy of neocolonialism pursued by the West. Its aim is quite definite: to impose on the young states a system of long-term military-technical dependence on the Western powers, to acquire social support and allies in their armed forces, and to ensure profits for its own state-monopolistic capital, thereby covering the expenditure on so-called aid to developing countries and on imports of raw materials and fuel.

There are also more concealed but far-reaching aims. The point is that the majority of developing countries do not have the necessary qualified cadres to master new military equipment on such a scale, and so so-called military experts come to their aid. Sometimes they even penetrate the top posts in the military departments of developing countries. In Iran, for example, under the Shah's regime, tens of thousands of American military advisers formed, essentially, a hidden army. In the West one frequently hears claims that the sale of arms is designed to ensure security in Asia, African and Latin America. Here this security is understood as safeguarding the interests of the United States itself above all. The present American administration has adopted the most frank stance on this question. In accordance with the directive of the President's National Security Adviser, the United States regards the sale of arms as an indispensible component of foreign policy. Reagan quickly put an end to all the symbolic limitations which had been introduced by the previous administration. He strives to support any country which, according to this free definition, is a bastion against communism. Thus the New York TIMES states that hardly any other achievement of the Reagan administration is as impressive in scale as the volume of arms exports, which break all previous records.

'EX-NAZI' LUNS SPEAKS 'IN DEFENSE OF POLES'

LD171644 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 17 May 82

[By TASS political news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 May,TASS -- Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic military bloc, speaking in Luxembourg at a press conference on the eve of the opening of the NATO Council's spring session, not only favoured the further "consolidation" of NATO, but also resorted once again to malicious anti-Soviet and anti-Polish inventions, all on the pretext of "fighting for freedom of Poles."

It is well known, however, that the new "friend of the Polish people" was an active member of the Dutch Nazi Party.

This was at a time when Nazi Germany was nurturing aggressive plans of capturing and enslaving Poland, in those years when the Nazis were working out plans of establishing giant concentration camps on Polish soil, the death factories which crushed thousands upon thousands of Polish patriots. [sentence as received] Now, the same gentleman, who changed a Nazi brown shirt into a NATO uniform, prattles about his "friendly feelings" to the Polish people, and poses as an advocate of "freedom of the Poles". Is it not sacrilege?

Moreover, speaking in "defence of the Poles ", Mr Luns, this NATO hawk, one of the most zealous supporters of the idea of turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear missile testing ground, quotes ... the Final Act of the all-European conference. It was none other than Luns who, several years ago, strongly opposed even the convocation of the Helsinki Conference. Such are the zig zags of the ex-Nazi from the NATO headquarters. As a matter of fact, Mr Luns is least of all concerned over the decisions of the Helsinki forum, or the interests of the Polish people. He cares for only one thing -- how to heat up the atmosphere and whip up the anti-Polish and anti-Soviet hysteria. For it is known that tension is the nutrient medium in which NATO militarists feel especially fine. This was confirmed once again by Luns by his slanderous fabrications and bellicose declarations in Luxembourg...

U.S. INTEREST IN SOUTH ATLANTIC VIEWED

PY152034 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 14 May 82

[Commentary by (Nikolay Moryev)]

[Text] By openly supporting Great Britain in its conflict with Argentina over the Malvinas islands, Washington has confirmed that its interest over the South Atlantic is strong and of a long-term nature. Now then, which are the real reasons for the U.S. strategists granting this region so much attention? The joint document prepared by outstanding U.S. military authorities entitled "The great strategy for the 80's could serve as a [word indistinct] answer.

In this document it is openly stated that the southern area of the Western Hemisphere is one of the areas in which Washington is most interested and mentions 18 types of strategic raw materials which the United States imports to cover its military needs. More than half of these raw materials are found in the countries of the southern cone.

It is quite obvious that the strategic military role of the South Atlantic, in Washington's plans, is conditioned by its extraordinarily advantageous geographical situation. Even most of the maritime routes along which the vessels of most of the countries in the world sail pass through this area. Almost 40 percent of the petroleum imported by the United States is transported through the South Atlantic.

The limited capacity of the Panama Canal compels the United States to send its vessels, especially its super-tankers and aircraft carriers, through the southern cape of the American continent. However, the Pentagon does not have any bases in this area nor do any of the U.S. fleets remain here permanently. For this very reason Washington intends to strengthen its position, its military position above all, in the South Atlantic. With this it seeks to control the accesses to the Antarctic region, the region where the Atlantic and Pacific come together, the Indian Ocean, south of Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope.

The strategic interests of the U.S. Government authorities in the South Atlantic are due to the political changes in this part of the world.

The collapse of the Portuguese colonial empire in Africa led to the establishment of new independent states: Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands. The policies of all these states are anti-imperialist.

In the South American countries considerable domestic changes have taken place. The Latin American nationalist spirit has been strengthened with the increase of their economic power. Their actions, in the international arena, have become more independent.

As soon as Washington realized that the previous system of a political-military alliance, in which the United States played the leading role, started to fail, it started to seek more (?discreet) means to control the Latin American countries which would allow it to take advantage of their political and economic potential for the global plans of the White House.

This is how the idea for the creation of a military bloc in the South Atlantic -- with the participation of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay and South Africa -- appeared. The need to create the South Atlantic Treaty Organization, that is, the SATO, appears because of the need to check the Russian expansion. The truth is that the United States, by all means, wants to include the Latin American countries in its aggressive strategy and drag them to an active confrontation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, forcing them to invest part of their budgets in the arms race which is orchestrated by Reagan's administration.

Another objective is to draw the Chilean and South African regimes out of their political isolation and strengthen their political and economic potential.

The United States was hoping to secure its permanent military presence in the South Atlantic. However, this wish did not come true due to the firm position maintained in this regard by the Argentine and Brazilian Governments. Since it was forced to retract, Washington decided to change its tactics. On the basis that Argentina, due to the financial-economic and political problems it is experiencing was weaker and more willing to make concessions than Brazil, the White House made Argentina the main target of its geopolitical maneuvers.

When the Anglo-Argentine conflict broke out U.S. diplomacy decided to take advantage of it to receive the Malvinas as a base of support in that region. Reagan's administration decided to support Great Britain because it realized that recognizing Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas islands, taking into account the Argentine negative attitude regarding the idea of creating the SATO, can deprive the Pentagon for a long time, or probably for ever, of the possibility of establishing its military base there. Great Britain — an ally of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) -- on the other hand, had already granted the United States the right to use Ascension Island in the Atlantic and the Diego Garcia island in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, Washington has no doubts that if Great Britain maintains the Malvinas it will be easier to reach an agreement for the United States to use them. As the British daily THE GUARDIAN pointed out, England does not have the strategic interests in this region which the United States has.

RPP SCORES U.S. 'COLONIALIST AMBITIONS'

PY142218 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 14 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Fidel Castro, President of the Nonaligned Movement, has sent a message to all heads of the nonaligned countries urging them to adopt measures to put an end to the Anglo-U.S. aggression against the Argentine people. The message states that the United States and Great Britain intend to impose punitive actions against Argentina as a sure lesson of imperialist powers to all developing countries that hope for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, independently from the social and political regimes in these nations. It is thus a criminal attack on the right of each people to be free and independent, to decide their own future. It raises the question of whether the decolonization process will be carried out in African, Asian and Latin American countries, or whether the colonizers making use of modern weapons, will decide to perpetuate on the face of the Earth the shameful stain of colonialism. It is through this crystal that I am focusing the Anglo-Argentine conflict in Latin America.

Referring to the British fleet near the Malvinas, the Venezuelan foreign minister stated at the OAS conference that it is the same fleet that for centuries has allowed England to carry out its misdeeds in Asia, Africa and Central America. He added that the U.S. gunboats have done the same in Central America. The United States is still a colonial power to date, and this fact brings Washington closer to London, not only because of their aggressive objectives in the South and North Atlantic, but also because of their colonialist ambitions.

The world political map shows briefly but eloquently, with geographical style, about these colonialist ambitions. On the Caribbean basin, for example, the island of Puerto Rico is painted the same color as the United States, despite the status of free state imposed on the Puerto Ricans. The colonial order in that country leaves no room for doubt. The Virgin and other islands of the Caribbean also have the same color.

In the south, the Caribbean waters bathe the Panamanian coast. The national Panamanian flag flies over the Panama Canal Zone. But in the land of the Panamanians, there is still a piece of the Pentagon, a sort of a militaristic colonial U.S. stronghold. In fact, it involves the occupation of a foreign territory. The same thing can be said of the military base in Guantanamo, Cuba, which is kept by the United States against the will of the Cuban people.

The Pentagon has bases throughout the world. Thus, it is appropriate to mention one, located on Ascension Island in the Atlantic Ocean, which is now being used be Great Britain in its colonial war against Argentina. Let us now go over the map in the Pacific Ocean. The map in the area shows with the same impartiality the colonial ambitions of the largest capitalist power, which pretends to play the role of defenders of peoples.

The Hawaiian Islands [words indistinct] enjoy the same rights as the other U.S. citizens, but the only rights they in fact enjoy are those of being slaves of the colonizers. The Marshall Islands, Carolina, Guam and other small or large islands [words indistinct] make up the U.S. colonial empire in that region of the world. From this empire, it is impossible to exclude the countries which depend economically on the United States. They include Latin American countries with Yankee-style dictatorial regimes.

President Reagan has stated that the Malvinas Islands cannot belong to Argentina. It is a direct challenge to the OAS and to the United Nations, whose resolutions have recognized the Argentine sovereignty over that archipelago, and included them among the territories subject to a decolonization process. It also involves a challenge to the Puerto Ricans whose rights for independence have been recognized by the United Nations. It also involves a challenge to the African nations and other continents which are still forced to fight to shake off the yoke of colonialism. These are the nonaligned countries and all those countries that defend their national independence.

The events around the Malvinas lead to an unquestionable conclusion. The imperialist powers do not give up their colonial ambitions. They join together to counteract the liberation movements. The people respond to them by (?resorting) to subversion.

To prevent further bloodshed in the South Atlantic, the president of the Nonaligned Movement, Fidel Castro, has sent a message to all nonaligned chiefs of state.

FALKLANDS CONFLICT REVEALS U.S., UK IMPERIALISM

PY171056 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0000 GMT 17 May 82

[By Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] The Anglo-Argentine conflict has revealed the essence of the imperialist policies, not only of the British Conservative Government, but also of the Washington administration. The U.S. Government, which at the beginning tried to hide its real role in the conflict during the smokescreen of the so-called impartial mediation between England and Argentina, was finally forced to take off its pacifying mask when all its diplomatic efforts putting pressure on Argentina to force that country to accept the British colonial attempts failed. Washington then decided to openly support London by officially establishing military and economic sanctions against Argentina.

Therefore, a wide imperialist plot aimed not only at strengthening British colonialism in the Malvinas/Falkland Islands, but also at establishing other long-range objectives obviously aggressive and hostile to the interest of peace and the security of people can be observed.

The organizers and direct participants in this plot precisely represent the forces which, as recently observed by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, are trying to conserve or reestablish positions of domination and impose foreign oppression on people. The dangerous complications and the conflict situations similar to the current conflict in the South Atlantic and in the Western Hemisphere emerge precisely because of these forces which do not hesitate to use threats, pressure, blackmail, blockades and arms.

With regard to the Soviet position concerning the Western Hemisphere as well as other regions of the world, the principle underlying its policies is aimed at eliminating current areas of tension, preventing the emergence of new ones, preventing interference in the internal affairs of other countries and people and solving conflicts by peaceful means at the negotiating table.

The Soviet Union, strictly complying with the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, strongly opposes any use of force in international relations. The Soviet Union believes that the clause of the UN Charter obliging the members of the international community to refrain from using threats of force or force itself in international affairs should be observed by all countries of the world without exception because this clause is one of the main instruments for maintaining and consolidating the peace and security of people.

However, this basic principle of international relations is now being violated by Great Britain. In this Anglo-Argentine conflict, the United States, England and NATO as a whole are trying to punish Argentina because that country does not want to be subordinated to the dictates of neocolonialism through economic sanctions against it. In this manner they also violated the UN Charter and the principles of international economic relations. The anti-Argentine sanctions announced by the United States, England and other NATO countries show once again the falsehood of their remarks that they are friends of the developing countries.

The Soviet position regarding the essence of the conflict over the Malvinas/Falklands is clear and unchangeable. The Soviet Union advocates the strict and unconditional fulfillment of the UN General Assembly motions and the UN resolution about the decolonization of the islands and that the Anglo-Argentine conflict can and must be resolved only by peaceful means at the negotiating table, as insistently demanded by the UN resolutions and motions, the UN Security Council and by broad circles of world public opinion.

AFP: 'SOURCES' REPORT ON SOVIET POSITION

PY171445 Paris AFP in Spanish 1147 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 May (AFP) -- Well-informed Soviet sources stated that the Soviet Union will not go beyond granting Argentina its verbal solidarity despite the threatening aspect of the conflict over the Malvinas.

According to the same sources, this prudent attitude is adopted not only because of international political reasons but because of the character of the Argentine regime itself, which provokes reticence in various sectors to undertake commitments which could have embarrassing political consequences.

The Soviet Union maintains excellent economic and trade relations with Argentina, which explains why the Soviet propaganda consciously refrains from referring to the Argentine military regime while it directs all its anathemas against the neighboring countries of the Latin American southern cone.

The note of protest which the Soviet Foreign Ministry sent to London last Friday goes beyond referring to the defense of the principle of free navigation in the South Atlantic and above all voices Moscow's concern for safeguarding the free movements of its own fleet and the flow of trade exchange with Argentina.

The same orchestraters of the Soviet propaganda admitted that the first communist country in the world cannot, without running great risks, reach a political agreement with the military men who ousted the Peronist regime in 1976, repressed the revolutionary movement with force and adopted an active pro-U.S. position regarding the problems in Central America.

According to these circles, it is obvious that Cuba, who even offered military aid to Argentina, has greater elbow room in the matter.

Although they have never admitted it, the Soviets do not dismiss the possibility that the conflict over the Malvinas will lead to a change of regime in Argentina, which they believe could only be advantageous for them.

According to observers Moscow, in the meantime, exploits the conflict with three main objectives:

In the first place, to disgrace Great Britain and its U.S. accomplices before the Third World by denouncing the Anglo-Saxon connivance instead of giving firm support to the Argentine position.

In the second place, it is trying to modify the inter-American system by seeking an estrangement between Latin America and Washington. The official paper IZVESTIYA on Sunday made reference to a state of shock of the Latin American countries in view of Washington's political hypocrisy and referred to the possibility of a breaking up of the OAS.

In the third place, Moscow seeks to turn the conflict into an international issue in order to be able to become an active party in any solution, despite the fact that Soviet diplomacy took great care last Friday to categorically deny any Soviet participation in the conflict.

PRAVDA REPORT ON 11 MAY ARRIVAL OF DRA'S KARMAL

PM180921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Afghan Guests in Termez"]

[Excerpt] Termez (Surkhandarinskaya Oblast), 11 May -- A DRA party and government delegation headed by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, arrived in Termez from Kabul today to participate in the ceremonial opening of a road and railroad bridge across the border Amu Darya River. The delegation comprises S.A. Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers; Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and leader of the DRA State Information Service; M. Barialay, candidate member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; N.M. Mohmand, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; and M.A. Farzam, secretary of the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium.

The delegation was met at the airport by Sh. R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbeksitan CP Central Committee; N.D. Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republic Council of Ministers; A.K. Karimov, first secretary of Surkhandarinksiy Obkom; M.T. Turapov, chairman of Surkhandarinksiy Obispolkom; leaders of a number of Uzbek SSR ministries, representatives of Termez party soviet and public organizations and working people in the city.

The guests were met by the following, who had come for the festivities: I.D. Sosnov, USSR minister of transport construction; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; F.A. Tabeyev, USSR ambassador the the DRA; and H. Mangal, DRA ambassador the the USSR.

On the same day the USSR and DRA party and government delegations visited Friendship Park, where thousands of trees from different natural zones have been planted out. On avenues bearing the names of Moscow, Kabul and Tashkent, Sh. R. Rashidov and B. Karmal and other Soviet and Afghan officials planted young plane trees and eldar pines to commemorate the completion of the bridge's construction.

In accordance with an agreement between the USSR and the DRA the unique structure will provide a dependable rail and road link between the friendly countries and greatly bring down the cost of transporting national economic freight. Simultaneously with the bridge a large complex of buildings -- the DRA's first railroad station, warehouses and facilities for servicing trains and motor vehicles -- has been erected on the Afghan bank of the river in the region of the port of (Khayraton).

DRA EFFORTS TO NORMALIZE TIES WITH IRAN VIEWED

NC152252 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 14 May 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Excerpts] Greetings, dear listeners. When the Afghan Government tendered proposals on the normalization of relations with Iran and Pakistan 2 years ago, on 14 May ETTELA'AT newspaper devoted only eight lines, and that in the most unsuitable place, in its pages to this report. ETTELA'AT newspaper probably preferred not to inform the newspaper's Iranian readers that the Afghan Government has proposed to Iran to hold talks (?on the bais) of an agreement based on the principles of good neighborliness, nonintervention in each other's affairs and mutually beneficial cooperation. Unfortunately certain circles in Iran reacted in the same way on Kabul's later proposals on the normalization of relations.

Meanwhile, the policy of the Afghan Government, which defends peace and at the same time does everything it can to improve the living conditions of the Afghan people -- who until recently were among the deprived and oppressed people -- certainly has sympathizers among the Iranian masses. As our dear listener from Tehran, Mr (Iruz Niyakani), writes, many Iranians are following with interest the process of reconstruction in Afghanistan and want to have friendly relations and cooperation with that country. This is very natural because today Iran and Afghanistan are carrying out similar duties and are facing a common enemy.

Dear listeners, as an example, let us look at the problem of land reform, which is of special interest both in Iran and Afghanistan. The Afgahn Government has set the maximum area of land to be owned as 6 hectares and is striving with unflinching determination toward the fulfillment of this law. More than 300,000 landless families have received free land.

One can therefore understand why Afghan landlords spare no crime in their efforts to hinder the country's revolutionary changes. The feudalists and other Iranian reactionaries whose interest were harmed with Afghanistan's Sawr Revolution and Iran's 11 February Revolution sympathize with the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Iranian and Afghan counterrevolutionaries unite with the objective of waging a common struggle against their countries toilers. It is not accidental that the nest of Afghan counterrevolutionaries, which was based in Mashhad, had also turned into a base for Iranian counterrevolutionaries who resorted to subversive acts against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Investigations carried out after the dismantling of this subversive center showed that Iranian and Afghan counterrevolutionaries acted under the leadership of imperialist spying organizations, namely the CIA. Reaction is not in any way prepared to accept the normalization of Iranian-Afghan relations.

In his speech on Wednesday the leader of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, said that the undeclared war started by the united forces of domestic and foreign reaction, U.S. imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and their allies against Democratic Afghanistan has been continuing for more than 3 years. As a result of their subversions defenseless people are killed and the country's economy is harmed. However, we are confident that imperialist forces are unable to defeat the Afghan people. They will never be able to turn back the wheel of history.

While striving for the successful progress of the country and setting examples in its efforts to elevate the people's living condition, the Afghan Government is also working toward the improvement of good neighborly relations with regional countries and shows initiative in the struggles against the instigations of imperialism and reaction. In his speech Babrak Karmal spoke about the country's national successes and pointed out that the Afghan Government is firmly endeavoring toward a lasting peace in the region, the establishment of which conforms with the interests of all nations.

The fulfillment of the proposals tendered by the Afghan Government 2 years ago, on 14 May, on the normalization of relations with Iran and Pakistan, which it has repeatedly emphasized, can undoubtedly pave the grounds for the establishment of such a peace.

Dear listeners, thank you for your attention. I greet you until my next talk and which you success.

PRAVDA REPORTS MARCHUK MEETING IN PRAGUE

PM171529 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting in Prague"]

[Text] Prague, 13 May -- G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, today received here a Soviet delegation headed by G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, which is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the CSSR Government.

Topical questions of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic, scientific and technical cooperation were discussed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere.

The head of the Soviet delegation was received by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member L. Strougal, premier of the CSSR, and J. Lenart, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee.

RUSAKOV ARRIVES IN WARSAW ON WORKING VISIT

LD171125 Moscow TASS in English 1108 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, TASS -- Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP)

At the airport Konstantin Rusakov was met by Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic, Wlodzimierz Natorf, head of the International Department of the PUWP Central Committee, and by other officials as well as by Boris Aristov, the ambassador of the USSR to Poland.

Jaruzelski, Czyrek Meetings

LD171932 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 May, TASS -- The First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic Wojciech Jaruzelski received today the Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.V. Rusakov, who is on a friendly working visit in Warsaw at the invitation of the PUWP Central Committee.

During their conversation they dealt with questions of developing ties between party organizations of the CPSU and the PUWP. It was noted that the exchange of delegations of party workers and also contacts between party committees of public organisations and work collectives facilitate a better familiarisation with the experience of the two fraternal parties and play an important role in further strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Polish peoples.

In accordance with the agreement reached by Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and W. Jaruzelski during the stay of the Polish party and state delegation in Moscow in March of this year, measures are now being successfully carried out to further develop all-round Soviet-Polish cooperation. This cooperation accords with the interests of both countries and is of much importance for the solution of topical tasks of strengthening the positions of socialism in the Polish People's Republic.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

K.V. Rusakov met with member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the Polish People's Republic Jozef Czyrek. They had a conversation on the present international situation and noted their full unanimity of views on all questions under discussion.

POLISH WRITER GAJDA ON POLISH-SOVIET UNITY

PM170923 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 9 May 82 p 5

[Article by Polish publicist Eugeniusz Gajda: "Unbreakable Bonds"]

[Excerpts] There are in the history of every people, as indeed in the history of mankind, events which become turning points. The victory over fascism, which ended with the unconditional capitulation of the Third Reich on 9 May 1945, was without doubt such an event.

Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms opened a new chapter in the history of our peoples. There are in Poland the graves of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who fell in the fighting to liberate our motherland. The combat path of hundreds of thousands of soldiers lay across Polish soil. The friendship begun in those tempestuous times has survived the decades and is alive today. I have had many occasions to be convinced of this -- both in Poland and in the Soviet Union. Time has not erased the glory of the fighting, although the names of many heroes are now being established only after a long search.

In the diversity of the passing days we do not always realize what rich content the concept "Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms" contains. It was born at the common campfire, in the trenches before battle, during engagements and attacks, in the partisan detachments.

The alliance and cooperation between our peoples are an important link in the socialist community. Together with the other Warsaw Pact states, we act in a united front in defense of peace and cooperate closely in CEMA.

Imperialism is not abandoning its attempts to undermine the friendship and alliance between Poland and the USSR. However, these calculations -- and this must be emphasized particularly -- are doomed to failure.

Friendship, alliance and cooperation have been and remain inviolable values. They arise from the vital interests of our peoples. They are cemented by the close cooperation and interaction between the PZPR and the CPSU, guided by a common ideology: the ideology of Marxism-Leninism. "We believe the alliance between our states, the friendship between our peoples and the bonds uniting our parties to be firm and unbreakable," Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said during his recent visit to Moscow. "This is how all the responsible, patriotic forces of our people see it."

BREZHNEV GREETS SFRY'S STAMBOLIC ON ELECTION

LD171610 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a telegram of congratulations to the chairman of Yugoslavia's collective Presidency Petar Stambolic.

"Esteemed Comrade Stambolic:

"I warmly congratulate you upon election to the post of chairman of the collective Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and wish you successes in your activities in this high state post.

"I am deeply convinced that the further development of relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between our countries accords with the long-term interests of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, of equal international cooperation, peace and socialism," the telegram says.

PRAVDA CITES DRAGOSAVAC ON SFRY TASKS, PROBLEMS

PM171249 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Important Tasks"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 May -- As the TANJUG agency reports, O. Dragosavac, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has said that the 12th LCY Congress is to outline the paths for the all-round development of the SFRY on the basis of socialist self-management and demonstrate the determination of communists to follow this path.

In the 5-year period which has just ended, he noted in an interview with Yugoslav television, Yugoslavia has achieved considerable results in industry, the educational and health systems and several other spheres.

However, the interview notes, "We did not take the necessary measures in time to prevent the emergence of serious problems." Among these are the balance of payments deficit, inflation and the acute job placement problem. Everyone has not yet realized that the aggravated international political and economic situation makes it necessary to review investment policy, which must be pursued in accordance with the country's material potential. In some organizations LCY members do not display unity in discussing a number of important questions of development.

The Yugoslav leader pointed to the intensification of the activity in the country of antisocialist, in particular nationalist, elements. However, in his opinion, such actions "are not encountering the requisite rebuff from the LCY because of the passivity of certain party organizations and leading organs."

SFRY'S HERLJEVIC CITED ON SUBVERSIVE ATTACKS

PM180917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Hostile Actions"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 May -- F. Herljevic, SFRY federal secretary for internal affairs, stated in an interview for TANJUG that in recent years attacks by hostile elements on the foundations of the socialist system and the gains of the revolution have become more frequent in Yugoslavia. Attempts are made in public statements and written memoirs, in the guise of scientific research, to question SFRY constitutional provisions and cast doubt on the achievements of Yugoslavia's peoples.

One of the most important problems, it is noted in the interview, is the normalization of the situation in the Kosovo Autonomous Province, where nationalist disturbances have occurred. The situation in that part of Yugoslavia remains complex. From time to time hostile slogans appear, pamphlets are circulated and attempts are made to organize new nationalist actions.

Several underground organizations and groups have already been exposed in Kosovo and 434 people charged with involvement in the activity of such organizations.

Speaking of subversive actions by anti-Yugoslav emigres, the federal secretary noted that the emigres use not only political methods but terrorism. In recent years emigre groupings have perpetrated 193 terrorist acts, as a result of which 20 citizens of Yugoslavia and other countries have died.

The hostile actions, it is stressed in the interview, have had no influence on the country's working class and working people. Yugoslav society will never permit anyone to undermine the gains of the revolution or retard progress along the path indicated by the LCY.

ARABS IN U.S. CONDEMN F-15 SALES TO ISRAEL

LD151552 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Washington, 15 May, TASS -- The National Association of Arab Americans has demanded immediate cancellation of the planned shipment of an additional consigment of advanced F-15 fighter-bombers to Israel. The organization in a letter sent to President Ronald Reagan, the secretary of state, the defense secretary and Congress leaders stressed that by its recent armed provocations against Lebanon Israel unilaterally violated the ceasefire agreement and placed the Middle East at the brink of a new military conflict. Tel Aviv, the letter points out, flagrantly violated the American arms export control law which bans the recipient country to use military equipment purchased in the United States for aggressive purposes.

The administration announced plans to supply Israel with another 11 F-15 aircraft literally immediately after the Israeli air raid on Lebanese southern regions on April 21 and May 9, in which tens of people were killed and hundreds wounded, a press conference has been told by D. Saad, executive director of the association.

That is why, he pointed out, the delivery of new planes to Israel cannot be assessed otherwise but as Washington's support for Tel Aviv's criminal actions which violate the U.N. decisions and the generally recognized norms of international law.

Meanwhile, D. Saad went on to say, Israel is again planning to use with Washington's blessing military equipment coming out of the United States for attacks against Arab countries. For their part, the U.S. ruling circles are doing everything possible to prevent a large-scale discussion of all the consequences of unconditional support for Tel Aviv, and to push through the deal behind the back of the public, Saad stressed. He pointed out that a great role in that is played by the powerful pro-Israeli lobby which subjects to open persecution all who dare criticize Washington-Tel Aviv "cooperation". The new deal is not practically discussed in Congress, he said. Legislators are simply agraid of pro-Israeli groupings, specially at present, before intermediate Congress elections. Diktat of the Zionist lobby cannot but inspire a most serious alarm.

COMMENTARY ON ISRAELI OPPRESSION OF PALESTINIANS

TA151400 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim, the mayors of Hebron and Halhul who were deported from their motherland by the occupying authorities, have held a news conference in Athens. The mayors presented the journalists with data proving the wild terror that Israel imposes in the occupied territories. For example, it was reported that over 200,000 Palestinians were imprisoned in the last 2 years and that many of them were tortured. Reports to this effect were published in the Western and Israeli press on more than one occasion and were presented in the UN human rights conference debates.

The Israeli occupation of the Arab territories has been in effect for 15 years. During this period, the ruling circles have strived to create the impression that Israel's was a liberal occupation and that it is almost compatible with the interests of the inhabitants of the occupied territories. However, very few people in Israel trust the advocates of occupation. Former Justice Minister [Ya 'qov Shimson] Shapira said that the regime established by the Israeli authorities in the occupied territories has no other counterpart in any developed country.

The means that Israel exercises against the Palestinians include mass detentions, detentions without trial and investigations, tortures and opening fire on calm demonstrators.

In an appearance before the Knesset not long ago, the current justice minister, Moshe Nisim, was forced to admit that during the dispersal of recent demonstrations in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip there were incidents of -- as he phrased it -- violations by the IDF soldiers, and he added that a probe was currently underway. However, (?sincere) Israelis believe that these violations constitute criminal actions by the Israeli ruling circles and that they will be meted out their punishment sooner or later.

It is crystal clear that the voices of those denouncing the government's policy and warning of the danger of holocaust are increasingly heard in Israel. The occupation is a tragedy not only for the occupied but for the occupiers. Those striving for peace and security in the Middle East must choose a way opposed to occupation and oppression, a way of peace and mutual understanding. This is the way by which the true Israeli patriots express their support. The Communists and the Soviet public congratulates them for their courageous position.

The appearance at the Knesset of the secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party, Me'ir Wilner, had great reverberations throughout the Soviet Union. In his speech Wilner sharply criticized the Begin Government for opposing the dismantling in the future of any Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. Me'ir Wilner emphasized that this position of the government might only bring about wars. However, in order to achieve peace it is necessary to retreat from all the territories occupied in 1967 -- and this is compatible with the real interests of Israel. The secretary general of the Israeli Communist Party emphasized that the establishment of an Israeli-Palestinian peace based on the realization of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and the establishment of its own state in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip is the sole alternative that constitutes a guarantee to Israel's existence.

Referring to the increasing oppression of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip inhabitants who are opposed to the so-called civilian administration, Me'ir Wilner recalled that history is full of examples of the ultimate of colonial methods of oppression of the local population and that the Israeli authorities would not escape the fate encountered by their peers.

ISRAELI BUILDUP ON LEBANESE BORDER REPORTED

LD151156 Moscow TASS in English 1102 GMT 15 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 15 May, TASS -- TASS correspondents report:

Beirut -- Israel is completing preparations for a large-scale aggression against the Lebanese republic. General Rafael Eytan, chief of the General Staff of the Israeli Armed Forces, admitted that Israel had concentrated its troops on the border with Lebanon for a possible incursion into that country. He said military preparations had been stepped up dramatically after Premier Begin had said there was no longer any ceasefire agreement with Lebanon in force.

London -- A total of over 30,000 Israeli troops and armour units have been amassed on Israel's northern border with Lebanon, the TIMES reports today. It says that Israeli troops have been placed in full combat readiness. Two Israeli divisions were recently moved to the area of the city of Nakhariyah near the Lebanese border, the newspaper adds.

Paris -- LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS says the temperature on the Lebanese border has reached the boiling point.

ANGOLAN DELEGATION LEAVES UKRAINE FOR TASHKENT

LD162040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 16 May 82

[Text] A delegation from the Angolan People's Assembly, headed by Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee and first secretary of the People's Assembly, has spent 3 days visiting the Ukraine. The Angolan comrades were received at the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium. They visited the Kiev branch of the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Central Museum and viewd the memorial complex of the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War 1941-45. The Angolan guests left for Tashkent today.

KNYAZKOV ON S. AFRICAN RAIDS ON ANGOLA, U.S. ROLE

LD172142 Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 17 May 82

[By TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov]

[Text] Moscow, 17 May, TASS -- Blood is being shed again in the south of Angola. According to a report by Angolan Defence Ministry in Luanda, in the past days the racist Republic of South Africa has hit in the most barbarous manner civilian targets in Angolan territory. The South African Air Force bombarded important economic projects in the provinces of Vila and Kunene. Substantial material damage has been done to the electric power station near the town of Kasinga, a railway hub and an airport in the town of Jamba. There are casualties among civilian population.

In the opinion of most observers, this new fit of aggressiveness on the part of the racists came in the (?wake) of the refusal of the African "front-line" states, among which Angola plays an important role, to accept the draft "settlement" for Namibia, worked out by the USA and other Western powers together with Pretoria.

The African countries quite justifiably consider that the plan of the "five" aims at keeping South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), the sole lawful spokesman for the people of that country, from participating in the settlement of the future of Namibia, at assuring, under the guise of a puppet regime, conditions for a further plunder by Western monopolies of the national wealth of the occupied territory.

Judging by everything, the principled position of Angola and of other "front-line" states is not palatable to Pretoria and those behind it, above all the USA for which the Republic of South Africa is at present a "privileged ally." It is for this reason, as is pointed out by the Angolan Defence Ministry, that the racists and their imperialist patrons are resorting to political blackmail and pressure with respect to Angola.

There is no doubt whatsoever about the unseemly role played by Washington in escalating the conflict in the South of Africa which is regarded by the Reagan administration as a "zone of U.S. vital interests." It is no coincidence that the present acts of aggression against Angola have come in the wake of the bilateral meeting at Geneva of the Deputy U.S. Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker with a racist delegation. As can be seen, Pretoria and its overseas allies have seriously decided to destabilize the situation in that country and to assure implementation of their expansionist designs.

COMMENTARY ON TALKS BETWEEN KAUNDA, BOTHA

LD152238 Moscow in Zulu to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] (Aleksandr Belin) comments on the talks between Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha.

The nature of these talks show that they were held by two totally different sides representing totally different interests: on the one hand the South African racists, and on the other Zambia, a country situated in the frontline states and committed to the total elimination of racism.

The opening of these talks was a near historical event. To the South African racists, black people are worthless creatures to set dogs upon. Not so long ago there was no Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi or Zaire, but only what was known as the Federation of Central Africa, the Portuguese colonies and the Belgian Congo. The South African racists and these territories were all neighbors, having the common factor among them to oppress the black people. In these countries, which were run by the imperialists, there are now great statesmen and black governments. These governments are ready to defend themselves against the South African Army. This is one of the reasons why the talks between Pieter Botha and Kenneth Kaunda were so important. Pretoria is forced to recognize a new situation posed by the new African nations. What is also important is that these countries have always been against South African racist policies.

In these talks Kenneth Kaunda said that deadlock of the Namibian problem must be resolved, particularly because the western contact group would like to outdo SWAPO and the neighboring countries in Southern Africa. The South African prime minister must learn to listen to Zambia when it says that all the African states say that Pretoria must stop its harassment of Angola. The people of Africa are with Angola in their struggle for freedom and independence. These countries have become South Africa's playground and have accordingly taken to tighten their security.

Kaunda has been worried about the reports of Nelson Mandela's poor health. It must be noted that Zambia has performed a great service to Africa by saying Mandela and others who have been imprisoned for their political beliefs must be released. It was no mistake that a world committee for the release of Nelson Mandela was set up in Lusaka.

The outcome of the talks between Kenneth Kaunda and Pieter Botha will be a conversation point throughout the world. The essence of these talks is clear: Zambia found the opportunity to tell the racists that Africa is for Africans and that they have a right to shape their own destiny. The policy of force and violence pursued by the Pretoria regime is cursed and must stop.

ROMANOV MEETS NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA IN LENINGRAD

PM170901 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Cordial Meetings in Leningrad"]

[Text] Yesterday the state delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Commandante of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the guiding council of the Government of National Reconstruction, which is visiting Leningrad, was received in the Smolnyy by G.V.Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom.

During a friendly talk G.V. Romanov stressed that Leningraders, as indeed all Soviet people, welcome the Nicaraguan leaders' official friendly visit to the Soviet Union and the meetings and talks held in Moscow, during which a mutual desire to further develop Soviet-Nicaraguan relations was expressed, with satisfaction. It was stressed that is is necessary to strengthen the cohesion of all progressive forces in the struggle for peace and international security, end the arms race and deepen the relaxation of international tension and extend it to all regions of the world.

G.V. Romanov acquainted the visitors with the main avenues of the Leningrad party organization's activity in implementing the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions and the instructions contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speeches and described the preparations being made by the city and oblast working people for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Daniel Ortega Saavedra expressed gratitude to Leningraders for the cordial welcome and described the development of the revolution process in Nicaragua and the activity of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and the Government of National Reconstruction in consolidating the gains of the Sandinista people's revolution. He stressed that his country supports the Soviet Union's efforts to curb the arms race and strengthen universal peace and security.

The following took part in the talk: A.F. Vatchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N. Ya. Suslov, secretary of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom; Yu.F. Solovyev, first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom; L.N. Zaykov, chairman of the Leningrad Gorispolkom; and G.Ye. Shlyapnikov, USSR ambassador to the Republic of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan side was represented by R. Nunez, secretary of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; M. d'Escoto, Nicaraguan foreign minister; other Nicaraguan statesmen; and J. Suarez Espinoza, Nicaraguan ambassador to the USSR.

PINOCHET SETS UP NEW COMMITTEE FOR REPRESSION

PY180544 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] A new repressive organization has been established in Chile by order of Pinochet. It is the Police Coordinating Committee [Comite de Coordinacion Policial]. The objective of this body is to unite all repressive organizations -- the National Intelligence Center [CNI]; the Carabineros Corps; and the civilian police corps -- to step up repressive operations against the enemies of the regime.

As the new interior minister, Gen Enrique Montero, has recently stated, the objective of the committee is to assist the other repressive organizations in actions against extremist activities. This means that there will be new a new avalanche of arrests and assassinations in Chile.

Recently the Chilean Human Rights Commission reported that 100 percent of Chilean officials turn their backs on the increasing reports of arrests and missing persons. The commission also notes that those persons who dissent from the dictatorship's policy of support for the oligarchy and foreign monopolies are threatened with long jail sentences.

Only in March the secret police arrested about 350 persons. Moreover, a total of 617 persons have been arrested in the first 4 months of 1982. The junta resorts to inhumane methods to persecute Chilean democrats. It is normal procedure for Chilean police to arrest relatives of their political enemies, who are also tortured. There are also many reports about banishment of persons who are hostile to the regime, while exilees who abandoned their fatherland to escape repressions are not allowed to return to their country.

At present there are about 180 concentration camps, which hold more than 4,000 political prisoners in Chile. According to reports supplied by several democratic organizations, more than 100,000 Chileans have passed through fascist concentration camps. As in the old days, the means most relied on to obtain confession in prison is torture. The number of persons who have been tortured [words indistinct]. Seeking to hide their villainy the [words indistinct] have resorted to tortures that leave persons crippled or inject prisoners with contagious diseases so as to leave no trace of torture.

The Chilean and international community in general are alarmed over the increase in assassinations, which, according to the government, have been the result of clashes between armed leftist groups and security forces. However, according to lawyers who defend the respect for human rights, it is [words indistinct] that these assassinations have been really executions. Previously persons disappeared -- now they are simply killed.

According to persons who support the respect for human rights, the junta has changed tactics to hide its crimes. If somebody disappears Chilean and international human rights organizations are informed about it, but if a person is killed by government troops that are combating terrorism they are killed as a result of the legitimate enforcement of the law.

As Chilean patriots believe, at present the Pinochet regime has stepped up its political repression with the establishment of a Police Coordinating Committee endowed with ample punitive functions.

In view of increasing terror and violence, the Chilean people must step up their struggle for freedom, democracy and respect for human rights. Moreover, this struggle must be waged until full victory is achieved, according to Manuel Bustos, president of the National Union Coordinating Center.

KOMSOMOL CONGRESS OPENS, ADDRESSED BY BREZHNEV

Television Coverage

OW180907 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 0655 GMT on 18 May begins carrying a "live" relay from the Kremlin Hall of Congresses in Moscow of the opening of the 19th Komsomol Congress.

At 0658 GMT Brezhnev, Tikhonov, Grishin, Gromyko and Chernenko are shown walking to the presidium. Brezhnev then takes his seat. Sitting on Brezhnev's right are: Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko and Gorbachev. Sitting on Brezhnev's left are: Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Komsomol; an unidentified man; Tikhonov; Kirilenko; Pelshe; Andropov and Ustinov.

Sitting in the row behind these leaders are from left to right: Ponomarev, Kuznetsov, Solomentsev, Demichev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

At 0700 GMT, Pastukhov officially opens the congress.

At 0718 GMT, Nikolay Makhonin, worker at the Moscow Lenin Komsomol auto plant and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the RSFSR, proposes that an honorary presidium composed of the Politburo and led by Brezhnev be appointed. He then proposes other committee elections, the agenda and the congress procedures. Makhonin then introduces Brezhnev.

At 0718 GMT Brezhnev begins speaking. Brezhnev speaks for 37 minutes and concludes at 0755 GMT.

The 62-minute live relay ends at 0757 GMT.

Radio Report

LD180856 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 18 May 82

[Excerpts] An hour ago the 19th Komsomol Congress opened in the Kremlin. With stormy and prolonged applause the delegates and guests of the congress welcomed the appearance of Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Korilenko, Pelshe, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh and Zimyanin.

The congress was opened by Comrade Pastukhov, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee. He announced that the leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state were unanimously elected as delegates to the 19th Komsomol Congress. On behalf of all Komsomol members and young people of our country he cordially greeted Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee.

Then Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was called to the rostrum. The delegates and guests of the congress welcomed Leonid Ilich with a standing ovation and stormy and prolonged applause. His speech was listened to with great attention and repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Brezhnev Speech

LD181020 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 18 May 82

["Leonid Brezhnev's Speech at the Congress of the Soviet Komsomol" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 18 May, TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, made a speech at the 19th Congress of the Young Communist League, which has opened in the Kremlin today.

"At the solemn hour of the opening of the 19th Congress of the Leninist Komsomol, I am conveying to you on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and all the Communists of the country cordial greetings and wishes of businesslike and fruitful work. We wish you, dear friends, and in your persons all the Komsomol members, all the Soviet young men and women, every success in life and work and great personal happiness.

"This year the Soviet people will solemnly celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and 60 years of the formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Those were glorious though sometimes very difficult decades. We were going through trials and privations, learning as we went, overcoming errors and miscalculations, and reaching successes which amazed the world. Our people sacrificed twenty million lives in the battle against the fascist aggressor in order to defend what had been built and to retain the right to their ideals.

"Throughout these years it was the young people, led and inspired by the Leninist party, who were in the forefront. It was they, your predecessors, the legendary fighters of the civil war and the shock workers of the early Soviet five-year period, the heroes of the Great Patriotic War and the postwar rebirth, and the participants in the gigantic construction projects of the past few decades who created everything we have today. They are passing into our hands a priceless asset, the world's first state of victorious socialism, a society which is building communism. This legacy, comrades, has everything in it for our wishes to you to become reality. You yourselves, young people of the 1980's, with your work, your skills and your enthusiasm, should accomplish this. And we believe that you will be a match for the historical tasks facing you.

"Tyumen and the Baykal-Amur Mainline, the Atommash plant and the Non-Black Soil Zone, and large industrial complexes all over the country are among the present-day symbols of the labour heroism of the Soviet youth. All in all, the Komsomol has today 135 national construction projects under its supervision. And the scope of these projects! Hundreds of enterprises, a tangible contribution to land improvement programmes and achievements in raising crop yields and boosting livestock-breeding constitute the production progress report of our youth since the Komsomol's 18th Congress. This, clearly, will be described by Comrade Pastukhov in his report and also by delegates to the congress.

"But today the Komsomol's contribution to the development of the national economy and to every field of our social life should be even larger. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress demand of the youth greater energy and constant effort because, in Lenin's words, success cannot be achieved 'by single acts of heroic fervour; it requires the most prolonged, most persistent and most difficult mass heroism in plain, everyday work.'

"We have today 41 million Komsomol members, more than 450,000 primary Komsomol organizations. Clearly, all this army cannot be only at the national priority construction projects. It is deployed all over the Soviet Union. I should say that every section where there are Komsomol members should be considered the frontline.

"You know that during the recent period the party took a number of major decisions defining ways to improve the efficiency of the work of our entire economy and to further raise the living conditions of the people. One of these days a plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee will take place to examine and endorse guidelines for the food program.

"The food program today means higher crop yields and the expansion of the production of fertilizers and farm machinery. It means a boost to livestock-breeding and the development of the formula feed industry and the entire fodder base.

"It means the excellent organization of the processing of farm produce at enterprises in town and countryside. It means combatting the losses throughout the length of the food conveyor, from the field and the farm to the factory workshop and the counter. It also means the creation of proper conditions for the work and life of young people so that they should remain in agricultural production.

"Clearly, comrades, you have before you a boundless and promising field for making your contribution to this cause of the entire people! It is necessary that every Komsomol organization and every Komsomol member in town and countryside should have a clear idea of its or his place in this vast work. It is necessary that they should assume specific commitments and report on what has been done. This would be a businesslike approach. This would be true Komsomol shock work!

"Another highly important economic and political task the party now sets to all the people is strictest economy, economy everywhere and in every way. We have enormous resources. But the misfortune is that machinery and metal, grain and raw materials, materials and fuel are often used not reasonably enough, carelessly, not economically. This must not continue. If we can get rid of this misfortune, the country will become much richer and the people will live better. Who but the Komsomol members should be pioneers in the materialization of this highly important task? Be such pioneers, comrades.

"The personal contribution of everyone, the example of young enthusiasts can be of inestimable assistance. I am convinced that the Komsomol will be able to find the most diverse forms of participation in this our common cause. But these forms must certainly be alive, interesting aid, above all, effective. The main thing here is final results, their precise stocktaking. And there must be publicity: Let everyone see who manages well and who wastes the wealth of the people.

"Solicitude for the interests of the people is a matter of honour for the Komsomol. There must be not lip service to solicitude but real solicitude. At the preceding congress of the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union it was a question of the Komsomol assuming constant and unabating patronage of the sphere of commerce and public services and help adjusting work there. Unfortunately not enough has been done so far in this respect.

"For this is such a matter, comrades, where single campaigns and even the finest decisions are not enough. Many young people work in commerce and public services in our country and their influx continues. The bulk of them are good and honest workers. But today greater adherence to principles and persistence in the struggle for the elimination of shortcomings and abuses are needed. For it is an open secret that at many places in shops and public service establishments work is not done as it should be. There are cases of rude treatment of clients, negligent work and even embezzlement and violations of the rules of commerce. All this seriously infringes the interests of citizens. It is high time to put an end to these ailments.

"Of course, the Komsomol members there need assistance from party, government, economic bodies and their leaders. We promise to ensure such assistance to you, comrades. I should like to put it like this: We expect that the Komsomol members in this matter set the same models of exemplary and devoted work as, for instance, at BAM. There are no little matters when the living conditions and health of Soviet people are concerned; all matters are important. Remember this for always, my friends.

"Comrades, our youth is good, is educated, gifted and daring. This is as it should be. The youth is the morning of life. This is the time when man is moulded as personality, as citizen. That is why the youth must constantly study, and not only acquire knowledge.

"Learn how to work honestly, how to see life in all its complexities from the positions of Soviet patriotism and communist conviction. Learn an uncompromising attitude to the slightest deviations from our social norms. Pass also the school of army service, learn how perfectly to handle up-to-date weapons and military hardware, be always ready for the defence of the homeland. Lastly, one must early learn culture and organisation, know how to value one's own and other people's time, respect the older generation -- in short, be tactful persons, kind, honest, real citizens of developed socialist society.

"The Komsomol exists expressly to cultivate these qualities in young people. And it is the Komsomol workers, first of all, that are called upon to do this. Time makes the greatest demands of them. People are just not born Komsomol workers. They are promoted by the trust placed in them by the youth collective and by the party. This makes one doubly responsible. Lenin warned that it is essential 'as carefully and as patiently as possible to test and discover real organisers, people with sober and practical minds, people who combine loyalty to socialism with ability without fuss (and in spite of muddle and fuss) to get a large number of people working together steadily and concertedly within the framework of Soviet organisation. Only such people, after they have been tested a dozen times, by being transferred from the simplest to the more difficult tasks, should be promoted to the responsible posts.'

"This is, comrades, nowadays as well, the wisest counsel, the most reliable reference point in the work with cadres, including the Komsomol cadres as well. Adhere to it — and success will be ensured.

"Comrades! Tomorrow will be the 60th anniversary of the founding of the All-Union Pioneer organisation named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin. This is a splendid holiday of the Soviet children and their permanent leader -- the Komsomol. Let us wish our glorious Young Pioneer organisation to remain always ready to struggle for the cause of the Communist Party!

"Dear friends! You are representatives of that part of our great people who are to shape the country's tomorrow and you more than anyone else are not indifferent to what the country's tomorrow will be. And not only for the Soviet people but for the whole of mankind as well. What is in store for the peoples -- peaceful construction, no easy but lofty work to ensure more happy and worthy living conditions or the madness and nightmares of nuclear destruction?

"The policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism nowadays makes one put the question precisely in this way. An answer to it depends on how active and consistent the peaceloving countries' policy will be and on how firmly and concertedly the multimillion masses of people will come out against the course being pursued by the instigators of a new world war, in defence of peace on earth.

"A session of the UN General Assembly is to open in New York in three weeks' time. A special one, entirely devoted to disarmament matters. The Soviet Union, for its part, will do everything for the session to be successful.

"It is now not enough to speak of peace. Concrete and practical deeds are necessary. A key task today in this respect is to lower nuclear confrontation in Europe, nuclear confrontation which has reached the dangerous limits, and to cease further build-up of nuclear potentials there. One should prevent a real threat of outbreak of a world nuclear conflagration of any moment from coming about in Europe, where world wars originated twice already.

"In Geneva soon, the USSR and the USA are to start a new round of negotiations on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe. We shall see how the Americans will conduct themselves -- whether they will only take their time again, preparing for the deployment of missiles or will show a desire to reach agreement.

"The Soviet proposals on this problem are known. We have declared for full elimination of all medium-range nuclear means in Europe; the West argued that that would mean to go too far. We have suggested reducing such means by more than two thirds; we are being told that this is too little. Well, let us look for mutually acceptable amounts -- we are also ready for larger cuts -- on a mutual basis, of course.

"To facilitate the matters the Soviet Union unilaterally discontinued recently a further deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the USSR and decided to reduce a certain number of them. I can report that we are already effecting the reduction of a considerable number of such missiles.

"These concrete peaceful actions of our country are regarded approvingly in the world. Some people in the West, however, try to question their importance, too.

"It is being asserted, for example, that the decision adopted by the Soviet Union will not prevent us from continuing to deploy our missiles so as to secure that they, let it be from beyond the Urals, could 'reach' West European countries. I can say in all definiteness: No medium-range missiles will be additionally deployed in places from which both the FRG and other countries of Western Europe could be within their reach.

"A question is also being asked whether the decision adopted by us also envisages a unilateral freeze on the termination of preparation for the deployment of missiles. [Sentence as received. The Moscow Domestic Service in Russian version of Brezhnev's speech, carried at 0718 GMT, 18 May, renders the preceding phrase: ...the decision adopted by us on a unilateral freeze also envisages the termination of preparation for the deployment of missiles.] Yes, it does envisage this, including an end to the construction of launching positions for such missiles.

"One more remark. The government of the USA presses for securing that the USSR freeze, and eliminate altogether, such missiles deployed in the eastern part of our country. This is truly an absurd claim! It is possible to handle questions of missiles -- their limitation and reduction. But only through negotiations with those in whose hands are the nuclear means which are opposed by our missiles. And again, of course, on the basis of reciprocity. We do not object to such negotiations. But, understandably, this is a separate question.

"The destinies of war and peace in many respects depend on whether or not a Soviet-U.S. accord is reached on limiting and reducing strategic arms. An honest and fair accord, with no detriment to anyone's interests.

"As for the Soviet Union, it has invariably come out in favour of the beginning of talks with the object of working out such an understanding without delay and without any strings attached. This is our position which has been, both in public and through diplomatic channels, made known to the American side.

"President Reagan, on his part, has now declared that the United States is ready for the resumption of the talks. In our opinion, this is a step in the right direction. It is, however, important that the talks should begin immediately in the right key.

"In the same speech the President said that the United States at the talks would be in favour of substantial reductions. Well, we have always been in favour of substantial reductions of strategic arms, there is no need to persuade us in this respect.

"But if one looks at the essence of the ideas voiced by the United States President on such reductions, one notes unfortunately that the American position is absolutely unilateral in nature. Above all, because the United States would like in general to exclude from the talks the strategic arms it is now most intensively developing.

"It is not without reason that competent people inside the United States immediately stated that this was an unrealistic position, cut off from life and perhaps simply an unsincere position. It is directly prejudicing the security of the USSR and at the same time leaves Washington a free hand in the implementation of American program of stockpiling strategic arms.

"One can hardly avoid drawing the conclusion that the position stated by the U.S. President is oriented not to searching for an agreement but to providing conditions for the continuation of Washington's attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union.

"What is needed for the talks to proceed successfully and to bring about an agreement?

"To put it briefly, this requires, first, that the talks should actually pursue the aim of limiting and reducing strategic armaments rather than be a cover for the continue arms race and the breakdown of the existing parity.

"Second, it is necessary that both sides should conduct them with due regard for each other's legitimate security interests and strictly in accordance with the principle of equality and equal security.

"Lastly, it is necessary to preserve everything positive that has been achieved earlier. The talks do not start from scratch but a good deal of far from useless work has been done. This should not be overlooked.

"We are convinced that only with this approach there can be any hope for reaching agreement on concrete measures to substantially reduce the strategic armaments of both sides.

It is likewise very important to effectively block all the channels for the continuation of the strategic arms race in any form. This means that the development of new types of strategic weapons should be either banned or restricted to the utmost by agreed upon characteristics.

"We also have the following proposal:

"We would be prepared to reach agreement that the strategic armaments of the USSR and the U.S. are frozen already now, as soon as the talks begin. Frozen quantitatively. And that their modernization is limited to the utmost.

"It is also necessary that neither the USA nor the Soviet Union take such actions which would lead to an upsetting of the strategic situation. Such a freeze, an important thing by itself, would facilite both headway and a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms. [The Domestic Service version renders the preceding phrase: ...would facilitate both headway toward a radical limitation and reduction of strategic arms.]

"Such is, in brief, our position on the question of strategic weapons.

"Peace is not a gift from the skies. The preservation and strengthening of peace requires everyday and difficult struggle. It is your, young people's, fortune to grow up and live in the conditions of peace, without having to experience the hardships of war. One should value this and preserve this precious asset.

"Taking part in the congress's work together with you are tens of delegations of foreign guests -- representatives of the youth of all continents. We are greeting the young fighters for peace, for the bright ideals of mankind and are calling on them to strengthen solidarity, to uphold staunchly the peaceful future of the planet! The baton of peace is in the hands of the younger generation of the world.

"Long live the Leninist Komsomol -- the true assistant of the party!

"Glory to the Soviet Youth!

"Long live the Soviet people -- the builder of communism!"

CPSU Message

LD171836 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a greetings message to the 19th Komsomol Congress which opens in Moscow tomorrow.

The CPSU Central Committee, the greetings message says, warmly and cordially greets the delegates of the 19th Komsomol Congress and all Komsomols and young men and women in the country. The party highly assesses the Leninist Komsomol as its reliable reserve and its active assistant in the revolutionary transformation of society in the struggle for communism.

Millions of Soviet people pass through the great school of the Komsomol which prepares them both politically and in their development as citizens. The selfless service to the fatherland of the Komsomol has won them the profound respect of all the people.

The young people who are 18-25 years of age today, as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stresses, will tomorrow form the backbone of our society. This determines the Komsomol's high responsibility for educating young people and for contributing to shaping among this generation of people those who are politically active, who know their job, love work and have the skill to carry it out, and who are always ready to defend their homeland, which is the most important and most prominent job of a Komsomol member.

A society of advanced socialism presents the most broad possibilities for displaying the best qualities of Soviet young men and women: a desire to acquire a high standard of science and technology, to establish the fairest possible relations between people, based on collectivism, and the ability to overcome difficulties.

It is the duty of the Komsomol, the greetings message of the CPSU Central Committee stresses, to strive to ensure that the clear aspirations, bold plans and dreams of young people are realized to the utmost in creative work and public activity, intensive study and exemplary military service.

It is important that Lenin's behest to "train yourself to be communists, working together with workers and peasants" is consistently implemented.

Together with all Soviet people, the country's Komsomols and young men and women are actively struggling to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The movement under the slogan "shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creative work by young people in the 11th 5-Year Plan" has become widespread.

Hundreds of thousands of Komsomols and young enthusiasts are developing the natural wealth of Siberia, the regions of the Far North and Far East, and are placing it at the service of the people. It is the Komsomol's task to take an active part in implementing the party's most important directive in raising the effectiveness of the national economy and its intensification.

The CPSU Central Committee urges young men and women to join actively in the socialist competition to accelerate scientific-technical progress, to raise the productivity and quality of labor and to successfully fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of 1982 and the whole 11th 5-Year-Plan.

It is the duty of the Komsomol organizations to impart to young people a sense of a thrifty and economic attitude toward people's welfare and a high sense of conscientious discipline. The party counts on the energetic participation of the Leninist Komsomol in the further upsurge of agriculture and the fulfillment of the food program. A noble cause of the Komsomol is to educate in young people a love for the soil, work on the land and protection of nature.

The Komsomol committees are urged to develop among young people a responsible and creative attitude toward study. The movement of students' construction detachments and pupils' labor associations should be improved in every way.

Komsomols should continue to develop and improve the work of the All-Union V.I. Lenin Pioneer Organization and to help to build the lives of detachments and volunteer brigades in an interesting way and to support the spirit of romanticism in their affairs.

The Komsomol has accumulated rich experience in shaping a Marxist-Leninist world outlook and class consciousness among young people. It is necessary to continue in the future to bring up young men and girls in the spirit of communist ideological committment, of loyalty to the revolutionary combat and labor traditons of the CPSU and of the Soviet people, of a high degree of morality, of the irreconcilability of bourgeois ideology, the occurence of antisocial behavior, of a demanding attitude toward life and of morals alien to our society.

It is very important to help young people to make rational use of their free time. Political and organizational work should be carried out closely linked to life, progressively and passionately, continually taking into account the specific character of the various categories of young people -- their level of education and culture, their increasing interests and concerns.

The Komsomol organizations are called upon to impart to the younger generation a feeling of responsibility for the fate of socialism and for the flourishing of the might of the people. This is particularly important under conditions of growing aggressiveness by imperialism. The sacred duty of the Lenin Komsomol is purposefully to carry out the military and political education of young people, preparing them for service in the armed forces of the USSR. The Komsomol, all young men and girls, must regularly occupy themselves with physical culture, sports, tourism, and become proficient at military and technical knowledge.

In tackling matters of education, labor, study, everyday life and the leisure of young people, the Komsomol committees must cooperate more closely with the administrative, economic, and trade union and creative organizations. Young men and girls must be more widely drawn into the management of public and state affairs.

This year is the year of the glorious 60th anniversary of the USSR. History has confirmed the vivifying force of the unity, friendship and fraternity of all nations and ethnic groups of the country. Young patriots and internationalists need to strengthen and multiply this, our priceless possession.

The Komsomol is called upon to continue to deepen all-round cooperation, to strengthen friendhsip with the youth unions of the fraternal countries of socialism, the unity of action with communist and all progressive youth movements, to strive for the unification of the efforts of the youth of the whole planet in the struggle for a stable peace and against the threat of war.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the certainty that the 19th Komsomol Congress will be an important event in the sociopolitical life of the country and, in light of the decisions of the 26th congress of the party, will map out the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the paths toward further improving the activity of the Komsomol organizations and increasing their militancy.

There is no doubt, it says in the CPSU Central Committee greetings, that Soviet young men and girls will write a new bright page into the chonicle of heroic ahievements of our people, and will study, live, work and struggle in the Leninist way, in the communist way.

CHERNENKO, PONOMAREV WRITE FOR ANNIVERSARY BOOK

LD171936 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 May, TASS -- The monograph "The Development of the Working Class in Socialist Society", put out to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR by the Institute of the International Workers' Movement of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, is devoted to the leading role of the working class in solving social problems and the nationalities question and its growing activity. Brought out by Nauka Publishers, the book analyses the international regularities and national specifications of the growth of the working class proceeding from the thesis and conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee "On the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR".

The book opens with contributions by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Konstantin Chernenko, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Kurt Hager, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Miklos Ovari, and Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences Petr Fedoseyev devoted to the activities of the Marxist-Leninist vanguard of the working class, the main directions of its struggle for the progress of real socialism and strengthening friendship of the peoples. In other sections of the book the international team of scholars from the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR and Czechoslovakia characterise the growth of the culture and qualification of workers, changes in the conditions of their work and leisure and the growth of their activity in various spheres of social life. The authors based themselves on the results of research.

THEFTS, ILLEGAL SALE OF FUEL CREATE PROBLEM

PM141537 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian on 1 May carries on page 2 economic observer V. Selyunin's 1,500-word interview with G. Tarnavskiy, member of the USSR Prosecutor's Office Collegium and state justice adviser second class, entitled "With the Full Force of the Law," published under the rubric "Our Dialogues: Stop Waste." The interview focuses on the problem of loss of fuel and energy resources due to theft and illegal sale. Tarnavskiy quotes examples from all over the country of illegal use of electricity, thefts of fuel and illegal sale of state organizations' gasoline coupons to private motorists. Tarnovskiy says that what particularly bothers him, "in a way, are the petty thefts" because they mount up. He goes on to say that the gravity of the crimes is compounded in many cases by the leniency of local state inspectors. He also quotes cases where officials have been bribed to hand over fuel.

The interview closes by stressing that punishment must be "unavoidable" and "consistent" and no one should be allowed to get away scot-free.

REVIEW OF FIRST-QUARTER INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE

PM180845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under general heading "Inspired by the Best Examples; All-Union Competition Diary": "Industry"]

[Text] The results of the work of the country's industry in the first 4 months of the year have been reviewed. The competition in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation has been marked by a boost in labor initiative and a collective search for production efficiency reserves. During the May Day vigil, the Baykal-Amur railroad builders completed ahead of schedule the construction of the major railroad bridge across the Selendzha River. A powerful oceangoing trawler, which has been called the 1500-Letiye Kiyeva, was launched at the Leninskaya Kuznitsa plant in the Ukrainian capital. The Komsomol members of the Tashselmash plant in Uzbekistan pledged themselves to produce 20 cotton-harvesting machines over and above the plan -- this is how they are greeting the 19th All-Union Komsomol Congress.

The overall volume of industrial production in January-April increased by 2.1 percent. The labor collectives of the gas industry, the power, chemical and petroleum, construction, road and municipal machine building, machine-tool and tool-building industries and a number of other sectors completed the 4-month program most successfully.

Labor productivity increased by 1.5 percent from the start of the year. This factor accounted for 75 percent of output growth in the gas and chemical industries and over 90 percent in the power, heavy and transport, chemical and petroleum machine building and machine tool and tool building sectors.

In January-April a considerable amount of gas and coal was extracted and a lot of machinery and equipment for various sectors of the national economy, petroleum products, radio receivers, furniture and other consumer goods were produced in the country over and above the plan.

At the same time a lag was allowed to develop in the output of individual types of products. In ferrous metallurgy, fulfillment of the target for extracting iron ore and for producing finished rolled metal was not ensured. The chemical and petrochemical industry undersupplied synthetic resins and plastics, chemical fibers and yarns and mineral fertilizers.

The enterprises of the construction materials industry failed to cope with the targets for producing cement, bricks and precast ferroconcrete. Moreover, the production of these types of product somewhat decreased in comparison with January-April last year.

Instances of violations in delivery discipline are especially alarming. They cause disruptions in material and technical supply and create serious obstacles in the work of subcontractors. Some 76 percent of Heavy and Transport Machine Building Ministry enterprises, approximately 70 percent of Power Machine Building, Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building and Electrical Equipment Industry Ministry enterprises and almost two-thirds of automotive industry and machine building for the Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances Ministry enterprises failed to ensure fulfillment of the plan for selling products taking into account supply pledges. This is due to a large degree to slow and half-baked implementation of measures to improve the economic machinery. Party committees are called on to resolutely oppose this sort of practice and to seek the realization of targets for the whole range of products.

Measures to save material and technical resources must also be implemented more energetically. The prime cost of the product is the foremost criterion of the effectiveness of these measures. Yet in the last quarter the plans for this indicator were not fulfilled by the USSR Coal Industry, Ferrous Metallurgy and Mineral Fertilizer Production Ministries. The economy must be economical: It is important to make this tenet, advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress, a law of production activity for every collective.

REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL WORK THROUGH 10 MAY

PM180907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 82 p 1

[Unattributed report under general headline: "Inspired by the Best Examples; All-Union Competition Diary": "Agriculture"]

[Text] Mid-May is the height of the sowing season. Farmers are taking an active part in competition to obtain a high yield of agricultural crops and striving to sow seed rapidly and ensure normal plant development. By 10 May spring crops had been sown on 66 million hectares on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) occupied 37.4 million hectares. This is somewhat more than by the same time last year.

The pace of work is intensifying on farms of the Volga Region, the Urals Economic Region and the Non-Chernozem Zone. The machine operators of Siberia and north Kazakhstan have begun the sowing. A distinctive feature of this year's campaign is the wide use of industrial methods of cultivating crops. Soil technology has enabled many kolkhozes and sovkhozes to complete corn and sugar-beet sowing and potatoe planting in the best possible time. These crops have been sown respectively on areas 6.1 million, 3 million and 1.2 million hectares. Machine operators are carrying out sowing of millet, buckwheat, soybeans, rice, flax and vegetables. Cottongrowers, who have finished sowing, are organizing the tending of the plantations.

Those who cultivate fodder crops also have a lot of concerns. The green conveyor is being set up; meadows and pastures are being improved. Grasses have been sown on an area of 10.9 million hectares and fodder root crops on 1.2 million hectares in the country.

The changeover of the herds from indoor stabling to pasturing continues on the farms. The stockraisers of Tadzhikistan have sent many flocks and herds from winter quarters to the Alpine meadows. In some regions of the country, livestock workers are already working according to summer time. The farms of Uzbekistan, Azerbaijan, Stavropolskiy Kray, Saratovskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts approached the start of the pasturing period with good indicators and are now continuing to increase livestock, poultry and milk purchases.

However, across the country as a whole rather less meat and milk have been produced than by the same time last year. The stockraisers of Estonia, Kazakhstan, the Chuvashskaya and Mariyskaya ASSRS, Novosibirskaya and several other oblasts were behind in the competition. The task is to catch up during the pasturing period on what has been omitted.

The country's fields are extensive. While the northern and eastern regions are at the height of sowing, the crop is already ripening in the southern regions. The farmers are carefully preparing to receive it. The initiators of the all-union competition for the timely repair of equipment -- the farms of Latvia, Khersonskaya and Namanganskaya Oblasts -- are setting an example of shock work. Almost all harvesting machines there have already been made ready for use.

But things are not like this by any means everywhere. One-fifth of grain-harvesting combines and much other equipment are still in a state of disrepair on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The pace of repair work in the republics of Central Asia and also in Udmurtia and in Kuybyshevskaya and Permskaya Oblasts is low.

Time hurries on. Soon the ripe ear will call the machine operator to harvest, and everything must be done to ensure that things are well prepared for this everywhere.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 17 MAY REPORTED

LD180128 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 17 May. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

Saratovskaya Oblast is completing the sowing of various grain crops on an area of about 3 million hectares. (0204 GMT)

The sowing of early grain crops has been completed in the Udmurtskaya ASSR on half of the area allocated to them. (0600 GMT)

The sowing of wheat has started in the southern rayons of Novosibirskaya Oblast. Wheat will be sown on 1.5 million hectares. (0600 GMT)

Corn has been sown on a total of 160,000 hectares in Odesskaya Oblast. (0730 GMT)

The sowing of soya is in full swing in the southern areas of Kazakhstan. Six years ago soya occupied only 3,500 hectares in this republic. This year it will be sown on almost 16,000 hectares. (1100 GMT)

Farmers in Tselinogradskaya Oblast have already sown 500,000 hectares of wheat. About 3 million hectares of grain crops will be sown in the oblast this year. (1200 GMT)

The sowing of early grain crops ended today in Ulyanovskaya and Kostomskaya Oblasts. (1300 GMT)

More than one-third of the area allocated to early grain crops in Tyumenskaya Oblast has been sown. Grain has been sown on over 770,000 hectares in Ryazanskaya Oblast. (1750 GMT)

FODDER PULSE SOWING PROGRESS, PLANS REVIEWED

PM171457 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 May 82 p 1

[Article by V. Tomin: "More Concern for Pulses"]

[Text] As is known, the shortage of fodder protein in animal diets has been acutely felt in recent years. This affects their productivity and leads to overexpenditure of grain and extra expenditure of manpower and funds to obtain the product. That is why the expansion of sowings of high-protein crops, such as peas, soybeans, rape, lupine and others, has long been a fundamental course pursued by the country's leading farms in their work on strengthening livestock raising's fodder base.

Now, at last, one might say, entire regions, oblasts and krays are addressing the solution of this question. Take Odessakaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes as an example from the Black Sea region. In order to intensify fodder production they have completely "revamped" the crop structure, giving preference to perennial grasses. They are also ensuring that the amount of protein in the animals' diet is increased on the basis of annual pulse crops. Around 100,000 hectares are given over to peas. Oil radish, fodder cabbage, perko and rape will also help to replenish fodder protein stocks.

Specialized detachments, teams and links have taken over the fields, where the sowing of these crops is almost finished. They have been given charge of plants producing fodder and feed additives. This year the oblast plans to produce about 5 million tons of fodder units -- considerably more than has ever been produced before.

The traditional pulse crops -- peas and vetch -- and also grain lupine, rape and some other crops are growing well in most parts of the country. It is these crops which kolkhozes and sovkhozes have neglected in recent years; last year there was a considerable shortfall in supplies of protein for livestock raising. This must not be repeated this year. A reliable foundation for the pulse crops harvest now being laid in the spring fields.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures farmers are coping pretty well with the job. Over 3 million hectares of pulse crops have been sown. This is considerably more than by the same time last year. Most of them are peas -- over 2 million hectares. Sowing is much quicker than last year in the Ukraine, Latvia and Moldavia, but slower on farms in Belorussia and Georgia.

By the beginning of the first week of May around 1.3 million hectares of pulse crops -- including 1.2 million hectares of peas -- had been sown in the RSFSR. This is respectively 36 and 39 percent of the plan. Sowing is nearly over in Belgorodskaya, Lipetskaya and Voronezhskaya Oblasts and in the North Caucasus. The sowing campaign is unfolding in the Volga area and in eastern parts of the country. An example is being set by Orenburgsksya Oblast farms -- they have already sown around one-fourth of the area allotted to pulse crops.

Over 163,000 hectares will be sown with vetch and vetch mixtures and with lupine in the Non-Chernozem Zone of the RSFSR. One-fourth of this area has already been sown. But the work rate is still very variable. It can even vary between neighboring areas located in identical natural and climatic conditions. In Smolenskaya Oblast the pulse crop sowing plan has been fulfilled by more than 50 percent, in Pskovskaya Oblast by 40 percent and in Kaluzhskaya Oblast by 20 percent. But in Novgorodskaya, Kalininskaya and Yaroslavskaya Oblasts farmers are only just getting started. Clearly, agricultural organs and the leaders of local kolkhozes and sovkhozes must switch their attention to the fields which will be providing protein additives for the feed preparation plants in the fall. It is important to use all reserves of peas, soybeans and other crops for seed purposes and to pay special attention to seed crops in order to obtain sufficient high-quality seed grain for next year's harvest.

The role of pulse crops is obviously understimated in some places. This attitude must be overcome. We cannot have a reduction in these crops this year as well. Vladimirskaya Oblast farmers arrived at that conclusion on the basis of their past experience. The best areas were set aside for peas, vetch and other crops, seed preparation was carried out in good time and the pulse crops were sown at the right time on the Lenin and progress kolkhozes and Gorokhovetskiy and Fominskiy sovkhozes in Gorokhovetskiy Rayon, the Rodina and Zarya kolkhozes in Vyaznikovskiy Rayon, the Znamya Truda kolkhoz and the 17th International Youth Day Pedigree stock farm in Suzdalskiy Rayon, the Ilkino sovkhoz in Melenkovskiy Rayon and a number of other farms in the Oblast.

Sowing of the high-protein crop soybeans is under way in the south. It is gratifying that in the areas most suited to cultivation of this crop -- Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Kirgizia -- sowing is quicker this year. But in the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus and the Volga Region the pace must be stepped up.

References to bad weather are not a convincing excuse for shortcomings in the actual organization of the work -- and not only there. As is known, nature does not recognize bad weather. Its caprices are just another test of the farmer's maturity and of his ability to attain the set goal no matter what. And the goal in the fodder field is to provide livestock raising with an abundance of full-value protein feed.

SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN MECHANIZED AGRICULTURE

LD141042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0906 GMT 14 May 82

[By TANJUG correspondent Branko Stosic]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TANJUG) -- In the Soviet Union, the existent economic setup does not provide what would be the necessary economic incentives for a higher production and for a fuller utilization of the country's capacity. This is the finding of a commission of scientists who analyzes the operating conditions of sovkhozes and kolkhozes, and of the industry that supplies Soviet agriculture with machinery.

According to this finding, the scientific and technological possibilities are far from being employed, while the available financial and technological basis of agriculture does not only fail to ensure completely mechanized production, but also falls short of using the natural resources in improved ways.

The situation is illustrated also by the fact that the ratio is 1 to 1.4 between the powered hauling machinery, such as tractors, and the drawn equipment, such as ploughs or sowing implements. The minimum for rational production calls for a ratio of three implements to each hauler.

Experts also pointed out "low safety levels" of mechanical machinery due to their poor technology, itself caused by "designer's faults, poor finishing quality, and poor materials". As early as a year ago, the leading Soviet daily PRAVDA wrote about the "irresponsible stands taken by machinery producers", blaming them for the "failures that happen even before the tractors reach the fields."

According to the findings and conclusions of the commission, Soviet agriculture suffers from an acute lack of farm machinery. It has no more than 65 per cent of the required combine harvesters, 65 per cent of beet diggers, and 43 per cent of commercial fertilizer spreaders. The shortage is all the more strained knowing that the available machinery, particularly tractors, have a "short working life".

Every year the Soviet Union turns out about 550,000 tractors, but this serves only to write off the used-up tractors. Towards the beginning of the previous five-year plan, in 1976, Soviet agriculture had a total of 2.4 million tractors, while at the close of the plan period, in 1980, this figure fell off to no more than 2.6 million. During the five years of this plan, nearly 3 million tractors were produced.

It takes, invariably, 12 years from the time the blueprints are completed to the opening of the batch production of new tractors. This is why sovkhoz and kolkhoz leaders complain that the new tractor types become "outdated" already by the time they are out in the fields.

Hosts of concrete examples were presented in support of the commission's finding about the weaknesses of the mechanism that limits down [as received], the development of Soviet agriculture.

An appreciable amount of crops turns to waste, especially because of insufficient storage space. Relative to the effected outturn, the direct losses are: one-fifth with cereals, and fruits and vegetables, one-fourth with sugar beet, and one-third with potato.

A plenum of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee scheduled this month will reportedly deal only with the situation in agriculture and with a programme of nutrition of the population.

ISKRA-2 SATELLITE LAUNCHED FROM SALYUT COMPLEX

LD171510 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 17 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 17 May, TASS -- A small artificial earth satellite Iskra-2 was separated today from the orbital complex Salyut 7-Soyuz T-5 manned by Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev and was put in orbit.

Cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev prepared the sputnik for the launching, checked on the functioning of its systems and at set time put the sputnik into open space through the air lock chamber.

The sputnik continues the flight on the orbit with the following parameters: the maximum distance from the Earth's surface -- 357 kilometres; the minimum distance from the earth's surface — 342 kilometres; inclination of the orbit 51.6 degrees; the period of the revolution around the earth 92.3 minutes.

The sputnik Iskra-2 has been created by the student design office of the Moscow Aviation Institute named after Sergo Ordzhonikidze with the participation of young scientists and radio fans.

The sputnik carries on board a retransmitter for experiments in amateur radio communication, a memory device, a command radio channel, a radio telemetric system for relaying scientific and technological information and data about the functioning of the equipment.

Taking part in the experiments in amateur radio communication with the use of the radio complex of the Iskra-2 Earth satellite are youth and student organizations of the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, GDR, the Republic of Cuba, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia, Poland, Romania and Czechoslovakia.

Pennants with the emblems of the youth leagues of the socialist countries-patricipants in the experiment are installed on the sputnik.

The student reception and command centres in Moscow and Kaluga are guiding the satellite and are receiving and processing incoming information. According to the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems of the sputnik are functioning normally.

The flight of the sputnik Iskra-2 is devoted to the 19th Congress of the Young Communist Leagues of the Soviet Union.